PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,733—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S
BULL-DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th ,,
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th ,,
			1903
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jan.
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	10th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	17th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st ,,
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st ,,
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cockman	28th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th ,,
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th ,,
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Jan. 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 860.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rasevitch	4400	17th Dec.
FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6044	27th Dec.
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4351	17th Jan.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 586-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Dec., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Negre	18th Dec. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,232 tons, Captain Remes, to sail on or about the 10th December 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 5th December, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on TUESDAY, the 9th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 4th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th December.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 22nd December.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 11th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co, London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES

AT

REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London ; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates : ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE,

AS SUPPLIED TO

GOVERNMENT HOUSES

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SIMLA AND MADRAS.

HAMS

Finest Home-cured Pale Cumberland

		Rs.	a.
From 7 to 24 lbs. each, in Canvas			
(Original weights)	per lb.	1	2
Half Ham, Raw	,,	1	4
Whole or half Ham, cooked	,,	2	0
Cooked, cut in slices	,,	2	8

BACON

		Rs.	a.
FINEST WILTSHIRE MIDDLE HARRIS'S CROWN BRAND Special cure, in Canvas 20-30 lbs. each	per lb. ,,	1	2
Do do in cut	,,	1	3
Do Belly, in Canvas from 12 lbs. each	,,	1	0
Do do in cut	,,	1	1
CUMBERLAND in Canvas from 10 lbs. each		1	0
Do do in cut	,,	1	1

CHEESE

Stilton English Prize Dairy

		Rs.	a.
(NOW IN SEASON)			
(Original Weights) from 12 lbs. each, per lb.		1	9
Do do in cut	,,	1	8
AMERICAN	,,	0	12
CAMEMBERT, real, in Glass Jars each		1	4
CHEDDAR, pale loaf (about 12 lbs. each)	,,	0	14
CHESHIRE ENGLISH	,,	1	0
EDAM, DUTCH, whole Cheese	,,	0	12
GLOSTER DOUBLE	,,	0	14
GRUYERE, finest quality		1	0

FRESH POMFRET, OYSTERS, PRAWNS, Etc. Etc., packed in ice and forwarded to any Railway Station in India.

BON-BONS AND CRACKERS
TOM SMITH'S, LONDON.

A Splendid Selection of Latest Novelties from 1-8 to 5-8 per box.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

TO ALL.

J. M. KAPADIA & SONS,

NEW BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD.

SILK MERCHANTS AND MERCERS
IN BEST FRENCH, JAPAN, CHINA AND ALL CONTINENTAL
SILKS AND NOVELTIES.

A MONSTROUS STOCK OF REALLY GENUINE GOODS JUST TO HAND.

EARLY INSPECTION KINDLY INVITED.
PRICED SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"
BRAND ARE PACKED IN
Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in. Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 3, 3¾ in. Rs. 27-8;
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

ACTS LIKE A CHARM.—SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a household Remedy for Ague, Malaria and Fevers, never known to fail. Sold everywhere.—MADON SONS & Co., The original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16 and 18, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never, found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. Almeida, Girgaum, Bombay."

ARTISTIC PIANOS.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA BY
S. & P. ERARD, JULIUS BLUTHNER, AND SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE.
ON THE HIRE SYSTEM FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS OR FOR CASH.

UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOS.	Cash.	12 months per month,		24 months per month,	
	Rs.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Schiedmayer & Soehne's Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	71	0	38	12
Julius Bluthner's Vertical Upright Grand	985	89	8	48	4
Julius Bluthner's Overstrung Upright Grand	1,100	99	12	54	0
Erard's Upright Composite Grand	1,100	99	12	54	0
Erard's Upright Overstrung Grand	1,500	141	8	77	0
HORIZONTAL GRANDS (THREE LEGS)					
Schiedmayer & Soehne's Standard Indian Horizontal Grand	1,200	109	0	59	4
Schiedmayer & Soehne's Boudoir Horizontal Grand	1,800	163	8	89	0
Julius Bluthner's Drawing Room Horizontal Grand	1,700	154	8	84	0
Julius Bluthner's Aliquot Horizontal Grand	1,850	168	0	91	8
Erard's Overstrung Boudoir Horizontal Grand	2,100	190	12	103	12

PRICE LIST OF CHEAPER PIANOS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENTS :

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS 1902.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR

XMAS CAKES.

	Rs.	a.	
Xmas Cakes Artistically Decorated, plain Icing	1	0	per lb.
Do. do. Chocolate Iced	1	4	,,
Do. do. Almond Iced	1	8	,,

Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolate Almonds, Nougat, Pralines, &c., &c., &c., fresh, made on the premises.

Marrons, Glaces, Crystallised Fruit, Smyrna Figs, &c., &c.

FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS IN A LARGE VARIETY.

ICES THREE KINDS DAILY.

All orders receive the prompt personal attention of the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS
AND CATERERS,
25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NEMESIS' THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaikh Memon St. Bombay.

AGUE SPECIFIC.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	[illegible]	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	[illegible]	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	3	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	[illegible]	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	[illegible]	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

Under the Patronage and in the Presence of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE
A CONCERT
Will be given in aid of the
CATHEDRAL ORGAN FUND,
ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16th, 1902,
at 9-15 P. M.

Reserved Seats Rs. 3.
Plan of the Hall at Messrs. ROSE & CO.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS.

AS the demand for accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passenger Traffic to and from the CORONATION DURBAR at DELHI, between the 10th December 1902, and 31st January, 1903, is likely to be very heavy, intending Passengers are informed that this Company will be unable to provide reserved accommodation on Mail Trains during that period. Adequate accommodation will, however, be allotted to Passengers applying to undersigned in due time.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 29th October, 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 676 of 1901.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

ABDULLA BIN ALI SAHEB KUR, BADRUDIN ABDULLA KUR, HASSU MBHOY VISRAM, FAZULBHOY VISRAM and HAJIBHOY VISRAM, carrying on business together in partnership under the style of VISRAM, EBRAHIM & COMPANY, RAHIMTULLA KHAIRAZ and MAHOMEDBHAI NENSEY, carrying on business under the style of NENSEY KHAIRAZ & COMPANY ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 10th day of April, 1902, the following five immoveable properties will be SOLD in five lots by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his Office, in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 18th day of December, 1902, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the Bank of Bombay the Plaintiffs abovenamed, in priority to any charge, (the abovementioned firms of Visram Ebrahim and Company and Nensey Khairaz and Company (being Defendants 3—7 in the above suit) may have upon all those the five immoveable properties more particularly described hereunder, or upon any of them, or any part thereof, and of the first and second Defendants abovenamed or either of them in :—

LOT NO. I.

All that piece of Fazendari land, the Fazendar whereof is the Church of N. S de Esperance, situate on the Western side of Tandel Street without the Fort in the Island and Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement fifteen and a half feet in breadth, and including the rear half gully seventy and a three quarter feet in length (being an area of one hundred and twenty two square yards) or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the property of Mahomed Ismail bin Kumroodin Naikwaraz, on the east by Tandel Street aforesaid, on the South by the property of Juma Khan, and on the West by the other half of the sweeper's passage, and which said premises were assessed by the Municipality formerly under No 8 and are now assessed under Ward No. 2315, Street No 62-64. and are registered by the Fazendar under No 49, and were formerly in the occupation of Mariambibi, widow, and her tenants, and are now in the occupation of Badrudin Abdulla Kur, the second Defendant abovenamed or his tenants.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece of land (being originally the Northern moiety of a piece of land) situate on the western side of Bapoo Khote Street without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty two square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the property formerly of Khatree Mowloo Husein and Khatree Haroum Hussain and now of Vajina Ebrahim, on the East by Bapoo Khote street aforesaid, on the south by the property of Fuckoo bin Alli Saheb Koor (being originally the Southern moiety of the piece of land now being described, the middle boundary between the two moieties being the middle of the party or dividing wall between them) and on the West by a Sweeper's passage and which said premises were assessed by the said Municipality under No 9 and then under No 8 and are now assessed under Ward No 5962, Street Nos, 56, 58, 60 and 62 and 64, and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No 133. New No. 2066, Old survey No. 2016 new survey No 731 and are now in the occupation of the said Badrudin Abdulla Kur or his tenants.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece of land situate on the Western side of Khoja Street without the Fort in the Island and Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty one square yards or thereabouts, with the shed covered with tiles standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the property formerly of Nowjee Mistri afterwards of Vijbhoocandas and now of Ghellabhai, on the East by Khoja Street aforesaid, on the south by the public road called Gujar Street leading to Duncan Road, and on the west by a Sweeper's passage, and which said premises were assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 26 and are now assessed under Ward No. 7291, Street Nos, 153,159 Khoja Street and 4 Gujar Street and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 372 and 373, New No. 7573, Old Survey No. 83, New Survey No 4313, and were formerly in the occupation of Kookuee Shaik Catzay and are now in the occupation of the said Budrudin Abdula Kur or his tenants.

LOT NO. IV.

All that piece of Fazendari land the Fazendar whereof is Jeewanji Maneckji, situate on the Eastern side of Dongri Koli Passage, and being to the South of Dongri Koli Cross Lane, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and nineteen square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenement, or chawl standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North formerly partly by land belonging to Sattar Mosque, partly by the property of Bohra Lootoofally Nooroodin and partly by the shed belonging to the said Sattar Mosque and now by the property of Bohra Nuthialli Nooroodin, on the East partly by the Koli gully or Dongri Koli Passage aforesaid and partly by formerly the property of Bhondoo Koli and now by a firewood shed the property of the said Sattar Mosque, on the South partly by the said Dongri Koli Passage and partly by the property of Dongri Pilajee Kolee, and on the west by the said Dongri Koli passage, and which said premises were formerly assessed by the Municipality under No 132 and then Assessed under No 131, and are now assessed under ward No 1293, Street Nos 15 to 25, on the South side and 25 on the West side, and were formerly in the occupation of Loohar Dewa Ghella, Dhanji Ladha, and others as tenants and are now in the occupation of the said Badrudin Abdulla Kur or his tenants.

LOT NO V.

All that piece of Foras free hold salt batty ground situate on the Western side of the lines of rails on the G. I. P. Railway in the Upper Mahim District without the Fort in the Island and Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six thousand one hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North, East, and West by Water-passages on the other side of which is land bearing New Survey No 203, and on the South by the batty ground of Kaitan de Silva being New Survey No 205, and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos, 151-442, New No 13011, New Survey No 204, and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No 5579, Street No 55, and were formerly in the occupation of Abdulla bin Alli Saheb Kur and are now in the occupation of the said Badrudin Abdulla Kur or his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN & COMPANY, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No 30 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 17th day of October, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

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C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 27th November, 1902.

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REWARD OF RUPEES 200 ! ! !

LOST, on 27th November, between the Junctions of Victoria and Reay Roads, Tank Bunder, Mazagaon, one Government Currency Note for Rs. 1,000, No. C A-79 14091; one for Rs. 500, No. C A-35 14827; and one for Rs. 100, in a white cover. Apply to FRAMJEE NOWROJI MARFATIA, Malegaon Camp, or PEROSHAW EDULJEE SHROFF, G. I. P. Railway Audit, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have APPOINTED TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 9th and 10th December, 1902, for the purpose of balloting for the ELECTION of the DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN of the Chamber for the year 1903.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. on the above dates.

By order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 2nd December, 1902.

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NOTICE.

WITH REFERENCE to the recent notice in the Papers regarding delays to goods en route to DELHI and the PUNJAB, it is notified for information of the PUBLIC that there has been no congestion on the B. B. & C. I Railway, either en route or at Delhi itself, and that goods tendered for despatch by this route from Bombay are delivered at Delhi in from 5 to 7 days.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 2nd Dec. 1902.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that NARAYEN SHIVSHANKAR, ANANDRAO NARAYEN, VINAYEK NARAYEN and SHANTARAM NARAYEN, the last three being minors by their father and natural guardian the said NARAYEN SHIVSHANKER, GAJANAN NARAYEN and RAMRAO GAJANAN, a minor by his father and natural guardian the said GAJANAN NARAYEN, NURBADABAI, widow of SHIVSHANKER ANANDRAO and SARASWATIBAI, widow of late NANABHOY ANANDRAO, WAMANRAO NANABHOY and MADON NANABHOY, the last two being minor sons of the said NANABHAI ANANDRAO by their mother and natural guardian the said SARASWATIBAI, have contracted TO SELL the property hereunder described. All that piece of land situate, lying and being in an Oart called Tellwady, near Vithalwady, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 103 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the building standing thereon, bearing C Ward No. 1677, Street No. 7, and bounded as follows:— That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Chatoorbhooj Cursondas, on or towards the South by the property of Damodhur Cursondas, on or towards the East by the property of Dharamchand Oodaychend, and on or towards the West by the passage of the Oart and which said premises have been long since in the occupation of the vendor's tenants.

All persons having claims against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at his Office No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort. within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

MULJI B. BARBHAYA,
Purchaser's Attorney.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1902.

ST. PETER'S GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL, MAZAGON.

THE ALL SAINTS' SISTERS propose to CLOSE THIS SCHOOL at CHRISTMAS and OPEN a BOARDING SCHOOL at Khandala on or about January 15th, 1903.

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NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S 29, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for face massage, Electrolysis, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P. M. Terms, single treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 30. Preparations sent to all parts of India, post free, Advice and consultation free. Book sent on application.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No 66 of 1902.

CHABILDAS LULLOOBHOY and another .....Plaintiff.

vs.

ESSABHOY MOOLA ABDULALLY ....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 27th day of September, 1902, the Steam Ship the "GULF of TRINIDAD" as she now lies at anchor in the harbour of Bombay, the Furniture, Tackle, Apparel, Coals, Stores and Provisions and all other property appertaining thereto will be SOLD in one lot by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of December, 1902, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN and COMPANY, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 30 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay,—Dated this 27th day of November, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

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GENERAL MERCHANT,
3RD BLOCK, SITARAM BUILDINGS, NEAR ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKET

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CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 4th December, 1902.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London
61, Threadneedle Street

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to:—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

DURING the year 1901, 5,718 Policies were written for £2,112,102, being the largest amount of NEW BUSINESS reported by any British Life Office doing business in India.

Assets.......................£8,000,000
Annual Income ....£1,313,853.

For Novel and Attractive Forms of Assurance such as Investment with Family Provision, Deferred Annuity, &c., apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India,
Bombay

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and conditoins of the

ORIENTAL

which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.

LOANS ON THE COMPANY'S POLICIES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Immediate payment of Claims on proof of death and title.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application at the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Fourth, and onward Two Annas, Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

PRINTER.

REQUIRED a PRACTICAL PRINTER, with a knowledge of Machines and Handpresses, to take charge of a Branch Press. Further particulars may be obtained on application. Apply to

SUPERINTENDENT,
Government Press, Allahabad.

THE ROSERY POULTRY FARM,

PAREL TANK ROAD,

ALL kinds of poultry, sucking pigs, and rabbits for sale at the above address. Customers are requested to be kind enough to send in their orders as early as possible in the day. The farm is entirely under European management. List of prices can be obtained from, and orders must be sent to,

MRS. BAKER,
The "Rosery,"
Victoria Road, Byculla, Telephone No. 1014.

LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,

BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

STYLISH CARRIAGES and HORSES for SALE or on HIRE by month.

RACE and POLO PONIES on hand for Sale.

PROMPT REPAIRS of all description to Carriages. Workmanship guaranteed.

Art Furniture, Crockery, Plated Ware, &c., for Household and Camp use, for Sale or on Hire.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

MESSRS. TURNER, HOARE & CO. are prepared to provide Estimates, and draw up Schemes for the supply of Electric Light and Power in any District. Special rates for Mill and Factory Lighting. Electrical Catalogue now published.

TURNER, HOARE & CO., Bombay,
Agents: Siemens, Bros. & Co., Ld.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS.

Steel Angles, Tees, and Plates.
Rolled Steel Beams.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Wrought Iron Tubes, &c.

LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
Green Street, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-BUILT C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London. New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

- I. Marble of really white colour.
- II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
- III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.
Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

FOR SALE.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS of various sections and sizes at Reduced Prices. Large stock kept for immediate delivery. Cheaper and more durable than Timber. Apply to

TURNER, HOARE & CO.,
Iron and Steel Merchants,
BOMBAY.

C. M. BHESANIA,

MERCER,
117, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
OLD POLICE COURT.

THE LARGEST and CHEAPEST HOUSE dealing in CHINESE, JAPANESE, and CONTINENTAL SILKS of all Varieties and Colours.

A TRIAL EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract, Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombasse,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS......... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong.
Calcutta,	Singapore.	Foochow.
Madras.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai,
Rangoon.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Thaiping.	Manila	Kobe.
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu, (Philippines),	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore, Mooltan City and Lyallpore.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS— 9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.
W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...........................$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$	47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. }
A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed..............................Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund .... „	14,00,000
Uncalled Capital .... „	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years..........................5½	„
„ 1 Year 5	„
„ 6 Months..........................4½	„
„ 3 Months...........................4	„

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—
D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 15th July 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C

LAWSON'S G SPECIFIC.—Sure, speedy cure without injection, where Copaiba and Sandal Oil fails.—HOMI BROTHERS, 1st Floor, 2nd Block, New Buildings, near Crawford Market.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON.
No. 7, Sitaram Building,
CRAWFORD MARKET.
SILK, WOOLLEN and COTTON CLOTH MERCHANTS.
LADIES' DRESS MAKERS,
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
AND
SHIRT MAKERS.
Hosiery, Laces, Ribbons, Tapestries, Cretonnes Sheetings, Shirtings, Twills, Art Muslins, Merinos, and all sorts of English and Country made Bleached and Unbleached Cloths, Gentlemen's Bows, Ties, Braces, &c.
DRESSES AND DRAPERIES
of all Descriptions.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGE.
FIXED RATES.
The well-known KESOW RAMJI KAKA, late of Motee Jugjiwan, is our HEAD CUTTER.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more person and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£92 7/8 ex	= plus 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	£99 1/4	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 3/16	= — 1/16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	22 1/8	= — 1/4
2 months hence	22 1/8	= — 1/4
Spot in New York	48 1/4	= — 1/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·15	= plus 1
Berlin	20·46 1/2	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·87 1/4	= plus 1/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= do
6 „ „ „ „	3 3/4 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/4 pr ct	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/2 pr ct	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 3/4 pr ct	= — 1/2
7 day market loans	3 1/2 pr ct	= unchanged

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £100,000 for Egypt.

Sugar.—German granulated 1st marks 9 1-4. Dec.-Jan. Tone firm.

METALS.
Copper Brazier £62-10.
Yellow Metal 5 3-8d.
Tin Plates 12s. 6d.
Bar Iron Belgium, £5-0-0.
Iron Corrugated sheets £11-5-0.
Basic Steel Bars £5-0-0.
Rubber.—Para Rubber 3s. 4 3-4d.
Wheat afloat for U. K. 1,870,000.
Linseed.—Linseed Bold 43 3-4. Apl.-May. Sellers. Tone quiet.
Coffee—Coffee in New York, 5 1-4.
Arrivals.—Steamer Aislaby.
In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester easier. Total sales 8,000 bales. Spot 4·48 — 4. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 75,000 bales. Arrivals closed steady.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	March-Apr.
4·44	4·44 plus 1	4·44 plus 1	4·44 plus 1

Apl.-May	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
4·44	4·44	4·44	4·44

In New York—	
Receipts at the Port	56,000 bales.
„ Do. last year................	72,000 „
„ Exports to Great Britain	1,000 „
„ „ Continent	13,000 „
Mid-Uplands	8·55 plus 5
Futures, month of Dec.	8·35 „ 1
Do. do. March	8·26 „ 8
In New Orleans—	
Spot	7 15-16
Futures month of March..........	8 19 plus 8
Do. June	8·25 plus 8
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 2nd December, 1902:—

Cotton........................	9,582 bales.
Wheat	24,396 cwts.
Linseed	2,437 „
Rapeseed	626 „
Gingellyseed	48,655 „
Poppyseed	34 „
Groundnuts	264 „
Castorseed	5,973 „
Rice	4,819 „
Myrabollams	3,255 „
Cottonseed	17,570 „

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet but steady

Bank T. T.	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. ...	1s 4 1-4d.
Do 6 do do	1s 4 3-8d
French Francs 3 do do	170
Marks 3 do do	138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight.	116
Shanghai 30 „ „	162
Japan 30 „ „	152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.

Cash	Rs. 97 6
1st Settlement	Rs. 97 5

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 2nd October 4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 6th November 4 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 15th October 4 do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June 4 do.

SEEDS.	Rs.	a.
Linseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready	8	...
Forward April-May ...	7	13
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready ...	5	6
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ...	5	14
Do. Gujarat Forward April May ...	6	6
Poppyseed.—Tone firm.		
Ready	8	1
Forward April-May ...	7	7
Castorseed—Tone quiet.		
Ready	24 1-2	
Forward April.-May. ...	25	0
Groundnuts—Tone steady.		
Forward Jany-Feby ...	36	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.		
Howree Khandesh Ready...	38	0
15 per cent. Mxd. Dec.-Jan.	37 to	37 8
25 „ „ „ ...	36	8
50 „ „ „ ...	35	8
Black Kutnee	32	8

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm
Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports............	27,000

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·45 plus 1	4·45 plus 1	4·45 plus 1

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July. Aug
4·45 plus 1	4·45 plus 1	4·45 plus 1	4·45 plus 1	4·45 plus 1

COTTON.—The market to-day is steady with a better enquiry from exporters and mills for ready cotton. A fair business is reported at Colabes. Supplies are increasing on the up-country market and arrivals here are in a larger scale.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Growths	Fine	F-G	Good	Delivery.
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	164	155	...	25 Dec,
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	165	157	...	do
Sind Punjab (M G)	165	157	...	do
Belati, M G	176	170	...	do
Khandesh, (M G)	...	163	...	do
Domangaum Poolgaum..	178	172	...	do
Oomra good staple ...	185	179	174	do
Akola do Khamgaum do Karanja do	... 178	172	165	do
Broach do	... 190-7	...	190	25 March

PRICE OF BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold........................	24-1-0
China Leaf	23-14 Nom.
Pekin Bar Gold Old	23-11 „
Do New	23-12 „
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-14 8
Bombay	24
English Sovereigns........................	15-2-0
Do. Dragons........................	15
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	58-10
Do. 17 1-2........................	58-11

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger.
The Manchester Market has been easier.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols................	92 7-8 ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	99 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 3-16
Bar Silver	22 1-8

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th November 1902, as compared with the statement of 18th November 1902:—

LIABILITIES.	November 18. Rs.	A.	P.	November 25. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up..........	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,14,00,000	0	0	1,14,00,000	0	0
Public Deposit, &c..........	2,00,81,263	3	7	1,79,82,473	10	3
Other Deposits, &c..........	8,31,33,433	0	4	8,65,93,640	5	10
Bank Post Bills, &c	3,40,323	12	8	3,20,491	1	8
Sundries	17,98,416	2	6	18,41,639	0	8
Rs....	13,67,53,436	3	1	13,81,38,244	2	5
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities....	1,46,82,824	7	9	1,45,14,366	7	9
otherauthorisedinvestment	69,78,105	0	0	67,56,465	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities....	2,41,86,460	15	8	2,39,93,794	14	11
Accounts of Credit on do....	1,73,15,345	1	6	1,73,10,553	7	7
Bills discounted, &c....	2,16,72,502	13	8	2,07,42,642	13	0
Balances with other Banks	25,45,719	2	4	27,79,015	10	8
Bullion....	2,065	5	6	7,116	3	0
Dead Stock....	16,09,033	4	11	16,10,164	15	5
Stamps....	9,952	12	5	10,137	8	1
Sundries....	7,38,564	11	10	7,64,725	12	2
Cash, &c., at Head Office....	1,90,39,511	14	5	2,22,92,239	11	3
Do. at Branches....	2,79,73,250	9	1	2,73,56,121	10	7
Rs....	13,67,53,436	3	1	13,81,38,244	2	5

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Govt. Balance at Head Office ..	8,20,161	Increase
Do. at Branches	12,78,028	Do
Other Deposits	34,60,207	Increase
Post Bills	19,832	Decrease
ASSETS.	**Rs.**	
Bank's Investments..........	3,90,198	Decrease
Loans	1,92,666	Increase
Accounts of Credit	4,792	Decrease
Mercantile Bills	9,29,860	Do.
Cash at Head Office..........	32,52,728	Increase
Do. at Branches	6,17,129	Decrease

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The following report is dated Liverpool, 13th November:—The market, although quiet, developed a decidedly easier tendency during the week, until to-day, which has witnessed a reaction of a few points. We consider this reaction but temporary. The decline was mainly due to the Southern markets being easier, the New York bull clique selling, continued favorable weather in the cotton Belt, and the uncertainty regarding the financial outlook in New York. Nearly every day witnesses a reduction in the spot quotations in the southern markets, which had been heretofore so averse to selling, except at very full prices. Holders of cotton are beginning to find out that they have little cause to be grateful for the advice gratuitously given them by interested parties in New York to hold, and not to part with their cotton under 10 cents, or thereabouts. These interested parties are now getting rid of their cotton daily, so we are told. The weather in the South is almost perfect, both for the marketing of the crop, and the development of the top crop. In a cable received on Tuesday from our little Rock (Ark.) friends they say:—"Danger from frost now over. The condition of the crop could hardly be better. Think receipts will continue heavy." The little frost that has occured has, so far as we can ascertain, not done much harm; in fact it is contended now in some of the South Texas newspapers that this has actually done good to the plant. While not placing too much reliance on this statement, it is yet well to remember that unless it is actually killing frost that has taken place, light frosts merely wither the leaves, and help the bolls beneath them to get the sun, and thus mature. The general tendency is to increase crop estimates. You will no doubt remember that all along we have looked for a crop of over 11 millions. The state of the money and stock markets in New York is very disquieting. Further heavy liquidation is expected, and all efforts on the part of the United States Treasury to relieve the situation are abortive. Manchester is quiet, and spinners are holding aloof, as is shown by the daily spot sales in our market. Nearly every mail brings us letters complaining about the poor state of trade on the Continent. A Westphalian correspondent writes to us under date of 8th Nov.—"Business is still bad, although I might perhaps speak of a very trifling improvement. Prices, however, are still too high for a material improvement. No one has any faith in cotton and spinners only buy from hand to mouth. Weavers are somewhat better employed, but both spinners and weavers complain of unremunerative prices. In this immediate neighbourhood, 200 weaving shed operatives have been on strike for a fortnight, on account of differences between their Union and the masters. I do not think the masters will give way, and the men will not be able to hold out much longer. In conclusion, we may be pardoned if we express our gratification that our advice to our spinner friends not to lay in stock, but only to buy for immediate requirements, has proved correct. We believe that a little further patience will be rewarded by a still lower range of prices and that it is still advisable to hedge stocks of actual cotton and yarns, with futures. Options January-February single 11, double 22 points, March-April single 14, double 28 points.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Caledonia, Captain F. H. Gordon, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next brings the following passengers:—

Armitage Mr and Mrs
Andrews, Mr J
Anthony Mr E I
Anthony Mrs
Anderson Mr J
Arthur Brother
Besant Mrs A
Bartlett Miss
Blorsy Capt
Beynon Mrs
Barwell Capt and Mrs
Boyle Mr E
Broadmead Col. Mrs and 2 children
Bramwell Miss M
Brudenell-Murphy Mr and Mrs
Brudenell Miss
Briggs Lieut E
Barton Mr E L
Boulton Mr A E
Barton Miss
Byrne Mr and Mrs
Baker Mr and Mrs C M
Cooper Mr H A
Colville Mr W B
Christisen Mr G W
Corrin Mr W
Cooke Lady Mary
Cross Rev and Mrs
Casperez Mr L P
Collen Miss
Cory Miss
Cory Miss E
Collen 2nd Lieut
Channer Mr H A G
Colvin 2 Misses
Colvin Mrs
Du Pre Mr F G
Davies Mr and Mrs J
Davies Miss M G
Donwell Mrs and infant
Davidson Mr J
Elliot Mr J
Elliott Mr and Mrs E M
Fitzgerald Sir M
Fox Miss
Farrell Miss D M
Fitzpatrick Mrs & 2 children
Fitzpatrick Mr
Faorious Mr F
Framjee Mr
Flower Miss
Findlay Mr E C
Findlay Mrs
Findlay Mr C F
Firman Mr W
Gilks Mr B
Goodenough Mrs and 2 infants
Graham 2 Misses
Graham Mr
Hose Mrs J W
Hamilton Miss
Hannaford Mr and Mrs
Hahn Mr and Mrs C
Inverarity Mr
Judge Mrs
Jerschke Dr
Keiller Mr D
Kenyon Mr E A
Kennedy Mrs
Lacey Mr C B
Lee Mr H H
Liddell Mr G
Lamb Capt and Mrs
Marriot Mr A S
Manton Maj and Mrs
Moir Miss
Macdonald Miss G
Martelli Lt A de C
Miller Mrs
Mathias 2nd Lieut C L
Morgan Lieut M H
Mayers Mr and Mrs W
Norwood Miss
Nusserwanji Mr V M
Osgood Mr J
Priest Miss E
Pratt Miss
Page Mr
Pears Mr and Mrs and child
Petrocochino Mr E S
Petrocochino Mr E L
Phipps Mr and Mrs H
Prendergast Mr H W L
Phipps Miss A F
Phipps Miss H
Phipps Mr J S
Phipps Mr H C
Phipps Mr H
Parkinson Mr J W
Phillips Mrs A L
Ramsay Miss P
Ramsay Miss A B
Rannheim Mr G
Ryall Mrs E
Rowat Mr
Russell Miss
Ryall Maj E C
Rowlandson Miss
Ramsay Mr and Mrs
Reid Mr and Mrs D C
Schossberger Mr
Smith Miss
Sale Mrs
Stuart Mr J
Scott Miss K
Shaw Miss
Spring 2nd Lieut F C
Simpson Mr E
Scott Mr and Mrs W C
Stockley Capt H R
Tollemache Lady S
Visram Mr M H
Victoria Lady Carbery
Wimberley Mrs
Williams Mr J C
Westendorp Mr C
Wright Mr J F
Wright Mrs and infant
Western Mrs A M
Waller Mrs H M
Walker Mr C F
Wright Mrs
Wright Miss M
Wright Miss E
Wreford Miss
Whyte Mr A H
Wood Mrs
Wheatley Mr
Yeoman Mr and Mrs T M K
Young Capt H G

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, or six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

FARIA—December 3, of your charity pray for the soul of the Rev Canon A M Faria, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Damao and Vicar of the Church of St Francis Xavier, Dabul, who departed this life yesterday. Officium defunctorum at Dabul Church, 3 p.m. to-day, 4th (Thursday), after which the funeral cortege will leave for the Dharavy Cemetery about 4 p.m.—R I P.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HOBBS—November 30, at 4, Esplanade, East, Calcutta, the wife of H Hobbs, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

TONNOCHY—November 19, at Gumatti, of wounds received on the 18th November, Colonel Valens Congreve Tonnochy, C B, Commandant, 3rd Sikhs, P F F, son of the late Capt Tonnochy, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. (Deeply regretted by his brother officers.)

WHITE—November 28, at Gumatti, killed in action, Captain George Edmund White, Adjutant, 3rd Sikhs, P F F, son of the Rev G White, rector of Chevington, Suffolk. (Deeply regretted by his brother officers.)

BARKER & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS.
ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
ENGLISH-MADE COFFINS of OAK, MAHOGANY, ELM, TEAK, and PINE always in stock, with superb mountings from the best BRITISH and CONTINENTAL Firms.
A LARGE and varied Stock of Immortelle Wreaths, &c., always on hand.
A SPLENDID Assortment of Tombstones of superior ENGLISH, ITALIAN, and INDIAN Workmanship on view.
MONUMENTS made to order from any design.
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NEAR TREACHER & Co.
Telephone No. 1011.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 18m. Sun sets, 5h. 22m. High water, 1-32m., 1-23a. Low water, 7-31m., 7-7a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions.
Bombay Hunt, Paris.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury should attend at the High Court this (Thursday) morning at 11 o'clock.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Shastri and Sabarmati entered the dock on Tuesday, and the steamer Kaveri yesterday. The steamer Mahomadi left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Ballsarat left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 p.m. to-day

THEFT ON BOARD A VESSEL.—Captain Alfred Newley, master of the steam ship Ashroff, has reported to the police the theft of a gold watch and some gold coins of the collective value of Rs. 72 from his cabin.

A SCHOOL HOUSE AT BANDORA.—Bai Awabai Petit, widow of Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, has contributed Rs. 10,000 for the building of a school house at Bandora. The total cost of the building is estimated at Rs. 40,000.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Peking, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. on Saturday, the 6th instant.—Mail for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, and other places in South Africa, per transport Ioniac, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a. m. on the 10th instant.

THE PRESS AND ITS FUNCIONS.—Under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandli, Dr. Nowroji Desai delivered an interesting lecture in the Laxuman Hall, Navsari, on Monday evening, on "The Press and its Functions, its history, eminence, status, and its actual duties towards the Govenment and the governed, and the competency, ability, and many other good qualities required in an Editor." He eulogized those papers which are written for the public good, and condemned those that are a plague to the Ruler and the ruled.

THEFT AT HIS MAJESTY'S MINT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub Inspector Valentine charged Shaik Amin Shaik Mohidin, a peon at his Majesty's mint, with the theft of silver cuttings, valued at Rs. 2-8, belonging to the mint. Sergeant J. Brown, warden of the mint, said that on receiving information yesterday morning at about 7 o'clock he posted two peons at the gate of the mint to watch the movements of the accused. About 8 15 a. m., as the accused was about to leave the gate, he was searched in his presence, and the property in question wrapped up in a piece of paper recovered from the folds of his turban.—Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

STORING OIL WITHOUT LICENSE.

BEFORE Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, the manager of the Union Flour Mills, Limited, appeared to answer a summons taken out against him at the instance of the License Department of the Bombay Municipality, charging him with using a place (the mill premises at Chinchpoogly for storing coal and oil without licenses from the Municipal Commissioner, contrary to Section 394 of the Municipal Act.

Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Municipality: and Mr. Hormusjee of Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., solicitors, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Byramjee Pestonjee, Inspector in the License Department, Bombay Municipality, in his evidence, stated that on the 27th October he went to the mill, and found a heap of coal weighing from seventy-five to a hundred tons, and about seventy gallons of oil, stored in the godown. He had visited the mill on several occasions and found quantities of coal and oil stored therein. Mr. Nusserwanjee Gustadjee, manager of the mill, in his evidence on behalf of the defence, said the average consumption of oil in the mill was four gallons a day while that of coal was eight tons. The articles were stored there for the purpose of working the mill. They did not trade in coal and oil. They kept about seventy gallons of oil and 150 tons of coal at a time. There had been no fire in the mill. They were asked to take out license for coal four years ago, and for oil only last year.

Cross-examined by Mr. Crawford, the witness stated they had a license for coal, but they took out the license for oil last year under protest.

After hearing arguments adduced by the counsel representing the respective parties, the Magistrate reserved his judgment.

HINDU CRICKET.

A friendly match has been arranged between the Baronet Cricket Club and the Hindu Gymkhana commencing at 10-30 a.m. on Saturday, the 7th inst. The teams will lunch together and will be photographed afterwards. The match will be played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground. The following will represent the Hindu Gymkhana:—Messrs. Banda, Baloo, Parshotum, Talpade, Devikar, Date, Telang, Bhandare, Pai, Mehta, Kirtiker (captain), Mr. Jayaker (scorer); Mr. D. B. Tapia (Umpire). Reserve Mr Dadarker.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the court, and the following cases were heard before his Lordship and a Special Jury yesterday.

MURDER OF A WIFE.

Jadoo Pandoo stood charged with committing the murder of his wife named Koondi on the 9th of September last.

The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, with Mr. Hussain S. Khalil, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; while Mr. Setlur, defended the prisoner.

The following gentlemen were called upon t

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. W. G. Wilson, foreman.

Mr. T. T. Wright	Mr. W. C. Keith
Mr. K. N. Chandabhoy	Mr. E. Meyers
Mr. W. G. Millard	Mr. B. M. Eason
Mr. C. H. S. Boggs	Mr. P. J. Arnot

Mr. Scott, in addressing the jury, said the prisoner was charged with having caused the death of his wife Koondi on the 9th September last, under circumstances which made the act amount to murder. The facts were very simple. Koondi appeared to have been the child wife, who was living in a room with several other people and her husband. On the day in question at about 5 o'clock in the evening the husband came in and asked for food. The deceased girl said she was making bread and began to laugh. He apparently thought that she was making fun, and he, thereupon, took up a piece of fire-wood and gave a blow over her head and killed her. These were the simple facts of the case, and it would be for the jury to say whether under the circumstances the prisoner was guilty of murder.

Some of the witnesses deposed that besides being struck with a piece of fire-wood, the deceased was also kicked on her head by the prisoner.

The fire-wood, which broke into three pieces, weighed about five and a half ounces.

The accused, in answer to the Judge, admitted having struck his wife with the stick produced in court. He said he was very hungry, and there was no bread ready for him.

Mr. Scott, in summing up the case, said the only question now before the jury was whether the accused knew that his act was likely to cause death. Counsel submitted that accused must be credited with the knowledge that his act was, in all human probability, likely to cause death. If the jury were of opinion that accused was not guilty of murder, they might find him guilty of causing death by a rash and negligent act or of voluntarily causing grievous hurt by a dangerous weapon.

Mr. Setlur, in addressing the jury, said that, in order to convict the accused of murder, they must be satisfied that he had the intention to cause death. The Advocate-General had, with his usual fairness, admitted that there was no evidence of such intention; and the next question was whether the accused knew that his act was likely to cause death by such an act. A portion of the stick used by the accused was rotten; and it was for the jury, as men of the world, to say whether it was such a dangerous weapon as would cause death. The learned counsel urged that the jury could not find his client guilty unless they were satisfied that he had the knowledge that his act was likely to cause death.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, explained to them the different sections of the Penal Code bearing upon the offence; and reviewed at length the evidence called for the prosecution.

The jury, after a short consultation, found the accused not guilty of murder, but guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

MURDER OF A NEWLY-BORN CHILD.

Bhimabai, woman, was charged with the murder of her newly-born child by throwing it into a tank on the 22nd ult.

The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, with Mr. Kolah, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Kemp defended the accused.

Mr. Scott, in addressing the jury, said the accused was a new arrival in Bombay and had put up at the house of a friend. On the 1st November last she gave brith to a female child, and on the following morning went out to two or three places to find other accommodation for herself. In the interval the woman was seen without the child, and the dead body was recovered from a tank in Gilder Street. The charge against her was that she had thrown the child into the tank for the purpose of getting rid of it.

At the close of the case for the prosecution the prisoner, in answer to the Judge, said her husband was in a village in the Nasik District. In Bombay, she was working as a coolie. She was delivered of a child in Bombay. It was a child by her husband. In a fit of delirium, she threw the child into a tank because she was not in her senses at the time.

Mr. Scott, in summing up the case, urged that the child was alive when thrown by the accused into the tank. If, however, the jury were not satisfied that the child was alive, the prisoner would be guilty of disposing of the body.

Mr. Kemp, for the defence contended that the child was dead when thrown into the tank. There was no evidence to prove that it was alive at the time. The prisoner was in a delirious state, and scarcely responsible for her actions. Again, there was a probability that the child died of starvation, because she had been given no nourishment for several hours.

After his Lordship had summed up the case, the jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty of murder, but strongly recommended her to mercy.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to transportation for life.

The court then adjourned till this morning.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DECEMBER 3.

Wednesday.—Pressure has given way briskly to rapidly in North-West India and Baluchistan, and the depression from Persia is this morning entering Sind. Moderate to thick cloud is reported from Baluchistan, Kashmir, Punjab and Upper Sind, but the depression has up to the present given no rain though showers may be received in Baluchistan during the day. The barometer has fallen slightly to briskly on the Madras Coast and the weather is apparently disturbed in the Bay. Showers have fallen in the South Peninsula and Ceylon, Madras and Trincomalee each reporting one inch. Pressure is low and in considerable defect off the Malabar Coast, but winds are unsteady and do not indicate the existence of any well defined depression in the East Arabian Sea.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 3RD DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere the fall being rapid in the Indus Valley and brisk in Rajputana and at Jamnagar, Malegaon, Masulipatam, Cuddapah and Madras. Gradients are steep on the west of the Peninsula and moderate to slight elsewhere.

Winds are from North-East to South-East at most of the reporting stations, the force has been fresh at Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperture.—The maximum is 6° in defect of the normal for the day at Cochin and the minimum 5° to 7° in excess at Bangalore, Jacobabad and Sirsa and 6° in defect at Raipur. The temperature ranged from 92° at Mangalore to 45° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, Mysore, in South Deccan and West Coast stations and also at Jacobabad and Lahore. Humidity has increased considerably at Delhi, Cawnpore, Jacobabad, Deesa, Neemuch, Madras and Coimbatore.

Rain.—Over an inch has fallen at Madras, about three-quarters of an inch at Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and about a quarter of an inch at Colombo.

Weather.—An area of abnormally low pressure lies on and off the West Coast between Karwar and Colombo, where the weather is squally and slightly unsettled. Conditions are favourable for local rain in Ceylon and at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency, and for moderate winds on the Malabar and Coromandel Coasts.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE Black Diamond express on the Lehigh Valley Railroad collided on November 5 with a light engine just outside Jersey City. The express was wrecked, and fifteen passengers were injured. A negro, who was transfixed by an iron bar, cannot recover, and another of the injured is in a critical condition. Among the injured was Mrs. Carrie Nation, the temperance agitator. She was not badly injured, however, and after the first shock she devoted her attention to preventing the sufferers drinking the brandy brought them by the doctors. She smashed several bottles containing the hated liquor. The injured were taken to the hospitals of Jersey City and New York.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Shirala, 3,355 tons, Captain S R Hardley, will sail to-day, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Surada, 3,361 tons. Captain D L Neilson, will sail to-day, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ula, 3,426 tons, Captain W W Tucker, will sail to-day, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Booldana, 2,143 tons, Captain J Alexander, will sail to-day, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Pemba, 986 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, sails to-day, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Hopkins, Hajee Ali, Ali Hammad, Abdulla Ali, Hammad, and 80 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx..........	Comdr T W Kemp, R N	Cruiser
R I M S Elphinstone......	Lt Comdr Rowell......	Indian Marine
Richard Grech 178	....	I Government
IN THE STREAM.		
H M S Fox..............	Capt F S Pelham, R N	Cruiser
Tenasserim	....	Receiving Hulk
H M S Magdala	Capt G H Hewett, R N.....................	Turret Ship
H M S Abyssinia..........	....	Turret-ship
H M S Assaye	Comdr R M Lambert...	Torpedo Gunboat
H M S Lapwing..........	Lt Comdr Armstrong	Royal Navy
H T Aurania 4019	King.........................	Transport
Ionion.................3337	Brown..............................	Transport
* Torpedo Boat No 100...	Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N.....................	......
* Do No 102...	Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N.....................	......
* Do No 103...	Lt Comdr F C Vaughan R N.....................	......
4 Torpedo Boats	......	......

* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—DEC. 3.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Crescent	804	Raffin			M H Cassum
Aarvak	555	Faye			C Narayendas
Moshtari	1110	Davidson	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
St Irene	471	Clement			Bombay Co
Aljafar Schr	65	Nacoda			H S Sidick
Rajputana	1312	Radcliffe			M M & Co
Lady Gordon	316	Robin			M M & Co
Coromandel	2783	Fennett			P & O Co
Sirdhana	2074	Addenbrooke			M M & Co
Ischia	2966	Dodero			F R & Co
Rajah	2634	Liltwich	Calcutta		T M & Co
Nithsdale	2394	Hadden			W & A G & Co
Ismaila	3326	Gimblett			M M & Co
Scindia	2050	Morton			M M & Co
Colaba	1108	Graham			M M & Co
Kola	497	Rickford	Karachi		M M & Co
Okhla	3136	Skinner			M M & Co
Imani	2979	Peabody			K N & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Othello	3327	Johnson	Karachi	6-12	F M & Co
B	Clan Macnab	1412	Sherifle	Antwerp	4-12	F M & Co
C&K	Hoseinee	994	Hughes	Jeddah	13-12	B& P S N Co
D	Mexican Prince	1953	Penrice	Marseilles	11-12	W&AG&Co
H&J	Ahmadi	1641	Hansen	Jedda	13-12	B & P S N Co
K	Shahnoor	2198	Raffin	Jedda	9-12	E Tajbhoy
M	Ashruf	2202	Newly			H C Jocoob
N	Putiala	1998	Hirst	Zanzibar	8-12	M M & Co
O	Lombard	1678	Collingwood			J M & Co
P	Cromwell	1977	Woodruff	Hull	9-12	M M & Co
Q	Secunder	1035	Brebner	Mauritius	5-12	H S Sidick
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Courland	760	Esmail	Gulf Ports	4-12	Shep'd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
4	Pekin	2592	Longden	Japan	5-12	P & O Co
6	Chusan	2852	Daniel	China	17-12	P & O Co
8	Clydesdale	2296	Sharp	Hamburg	4-12	M M & Co
9	Alexandria	2194	Jones	Karachi	6 12	K N & Co
10&11	Goldenfels	2269	Breiting	Karachi	8-12	Glade & Co
12	Egypt	4178	Chellew	Aden	6-12	P & O Co
15	Methley Hall	2235	Haughton	L'pool	6-12	K N & Co
16	Caspian	2318	Young	Antwerp	17-12	J M & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Dwarka	759	Rothwell	Karachi	5-12	M M & Co
	MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.					
	Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Mangalore	5-12	Shep'd & Co
	Shastri	79	Currim	Goa	4-12	Do

DEPARTURES

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
3	Mohammadi s	Galley	Aden
	Ballaarat s..........	Summers ...	Shanghai

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Shirala, Hartley, for Calcutta.
„ Ula, Tucker, for Calcutta
„ Surada, Neilson, for Calcutta
„ Booldana, Alexander, for Calcutta, &c
„ Pemba, Whitehead, for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Ashruf, for Mauritius.
„ Alexandria, for Karachi.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Methley Hall s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 50 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 47 bales wool N Gooaldas; 30 bales wool Ebjee Sewjee; 26 bales wool M Jetha; 80 bales wool T Jewandas; 20 bales wool Forbes Forbes and Co; 100 bales wool W and A Graham and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Macnab s—500 bales hemp N Futehally and Co; 3000 cwt gingellyseed, 3000 cwt castorseed, 6000 cwt rapeseed 1400 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Caspian s—41920 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers.
Cromwell s—4000 cwt cottonseed Killick Nixon and Co.
Othello s—2941 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Methley Hall s—2000 cwt jowaree, 5698 cwts teelseed 2398 cwt gram Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Mexican Prince s—100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co; 4000 cwt rapeseed Forbes Forbes and Co; 1000 cwt maize 4600 cwt gingellyseed Volkart Brothers; 2000 cwt gingellyseed Italian Colonial Trading Co; 4000 cwt gingellyseed Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin s—50 cwt fennelseed, 87 cwt raisin Tossi Brothers and Co; 100 cwt sharkfins B A Mahomed; 500 cwt onions A M Gangjee; 36 cwt Indian condiments M Poonjiajee and Sons; 40 bales twist Sam Yee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Pekin s—103 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co 92 bales R S N Talati and Co; 2 bales twist Talati and Co; 200 bales twist Silas E Sassoon.

FOR KOBE.

Pekin s—2 bales cotton Madraswala Sons and Co; 100 bales cotton R S N Talati and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 4th December 1902.

Members proceeding with the Delhi contingent are requested to parade at the Riding School to-morrow (Friday) at 7 a.m. in full and complete marching order.

By Order.
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL L. P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th December 1902.

1. The following drills will take place this evening:—
No 1 Company, Town Hall Compound.
At 8-45 p.m.—10-in R. M. L. Gun Drill.
No 2 Company, Nesbit Lane Head-quarters.
At 8-45 p.m.—10-in R. M. L. Gun Drill.

2. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, on Saturday next the 6th instant at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Middle Ground, Fort, for drill at the 6-in B L Guns.
Dress:—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn.

3. The following reversion and appointment will take in No. 2 Company:—
Br G Coppard reverts to Gunner at his own request.
Gr E W Grennan is appointed a Bombr vice Coppard reverted and posted to No 1 Sub-division.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 4th December 1902.

1. Arms and Accoutrements are now being issued to Members at Head-quarters on every week day between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5 p.m. No Arms, &c., will be issued to any member not applying in person.
Members are requested to apply as early as possible.

2. "A" "B" and "C" Companies will parade to-day (Thursday) the 4th inst., at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 8 p.m. Dress—Drill Order. Plain Clothes.

3. The above Company parades will count as Commanding Officer's parade.

4. Lieut G A Phillips having returned from leave of absence resumes Command of C Company from this date.

5. Leave of absence has been granted to No. 3174 Corpl E T Stevenson, C Company from 3rd December 1902 to 31st March 1903.

6. The following Members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—No 5455 Vol C Clough, No 5456 Vol G Drake and No 5457 Vol A W Moore to C Company; and No 5458 Vol P E Hogan to D Company.

7. A Guard of Honor consisting of 100 Rank and File under Major D J Sharp, will parade behind the Town Hall, at 3 30 p.m on Thursday the 11th instant for the purpose of receiving his Excellency the Governor at the Levee.
Dress:—Review order, Khaki.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

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CHEVIOT TWEEDS.
TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES.
BROADCLOTHS.
IRISH FRIEZES.
HOMESPUNS.
GREAT COAT CLOTHS.
RIDING BREECHES CLOTHS.
SERVANTS CLOTHS.

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BLANKETS, NUMDAH,
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1902.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

According to Reuter, the British North Borneo Company has applied to Government for a loan or guarantee of a loan with which to redeem debentures and prosecute promising developments. It is generally admitted that the company is animated by a sincere desire to open up the country. But its efforts have not been very successful. The methods adopted have been condemned as ambitious and expensive, and many of the friends of North Borneo are not slow to declare that the country requires different treatment from that possible under a chartered company. Money spent on reducing the natives to law and order, in educating and ruling them, in scientific explorations of the mineral wealth of the country and experiments in agriculture and fruit farming, in the introduction of various trees and plants likely to improve the soil or produce good crops, in harbour works, roads and railways, argues a recent writer on problems of the Pacific, all these are for a time non-productive measures, but without them neither the country nor the native is given a chance. These are works of which a duly constituted Government should have charge. As it is, North Borneo has been described as "an uncultivated estate," and is not at present a credit to the nation whose flag protects it. It presents difficulties and possibilities which cannot be resolved or realised without a change in the present regime —a statement not intended to cast a slur on the British North Borneo Company, but to indicate that a trading company cannot deal with the new conditions which have arisen." The question is whether the time has not come for very extensive changes, and whether Government would not be better advised to assume direct control rather than to patch up the present administrations which is at the best but a makeshift. British North Borneo counts £245,700 as the value of her imports and £344,000 her exports. Both items increase year by year. Tobacco is the most important export, but besides that commodity are cutch, timber, gutta-percha, sago, rattans, India-rubber, birds' nests, camphor, trepang, salt-fish, damar, hempseed, pearls, mixed shell, and copra. Tobacco and timber are practically the only valuable articles of export. If larger quantities were exported many of the articles mentioned would grow scarce. The import list includes all the necessities of life. In late years railway materials have been imported, but the market for European goods has been confined to the Chinese and personnel of the company. The civilised Malays dress in cottons, but the wilder tribes do not trouble about costume at all. They do not want furniture, as a grass mat serves them for bed, chair, and table, and their only extravagance is cheap jewelry.

The known resources of British North Borneo are not great. Gold is said to be found everywhere, but it is in small quantities and can only be made to pay—so far as is known—by petty washings by the Chinaman. The timber is too isolated to be a valuable asset. It is found in hills and valleys which are difficult of access. A certain amount is floated down stream to the north-east ports, and there are companies which deal with it, but we are told that no fortunes are made out of it. Coal is found in some quantities and can be sold at eight shillings a ton. There are also some diamonds. But the mineral wealth of Borneo has never been fully explored, and the expense attaching to a properly equipped scientific expedition is felt to stand in the way. It is scarcely to be expected that a company which has not a superabundance of capital and must pay dividends could undertake the cost of an exhaustive survey. But Government might, and if the Colonial Office took over direct control the place might prove a veritable gold-mine. "The story of Borneo, told in outline, without deviating from the truth," writes Mr. Colquhoun, "sounds like that of a veritable El Dorado. But—and at this period of the world's history such a 'but' is very significant—the fact remains that Borneo is still an uncultivated estate, a garden full of weeds. There is some fate hanging over the island, and it seems as though it were doomed never to realise its splendid possibilities. There are skeletons in the closet, and these are for ever rattling their bones." The company grants concessions of land to young men with a certain capital to invest, and they show enormous tracts of land on their maps, suitable for tobacco cultivation. Something like a million acres of land have been alienated on leases of 999 years for tobacco planting and the like. In the opinion of many people all the land capable of growing tobacco is already taken up. Not every soil will grow tobacco, and immense areas are required in order to obtain a yearly crop. The plant can only be grown on the same land once every four years. The company failed to make provision for taking up the land in case of non-cultivation, and the consequence is that large tracts of land now lie fallow owing to the failure of companies. Yet when the leaf is successfully grown, it is of very fine quality, and is said to be equal to anything produced in other tobacco-growing countries. Moreover, it is declared by impartial travellers to be capable of very satisfactory results if judiciously facilitated and carefully directed.

The labour question is one of the most difficult for solution in British Borneo. No Malay race has, as is said, ever worked out its own salvation. Coolies from this country went out to Java, and their Dutch masters made both them and the Malays work. The development of the mineral wealth of the Malay Peninsula was accomplished by Chinese labour, and we notice that Sir George Goldie, on Monday night at the Borneo Company's gathering, advocated the wholesale introduction of Chinese labour. Sir George, however, seems to be unaware that the Chinaman does not take kindly to Borneo. The Company offered him three acres of land and a free passage a couple of years ago, but in only ten cases was the offer accepted. It is recognised that without a certain element of Europeans and a considerable influx of Chinamen no development of the country is possible. The people are not tractable, and the only man who can labour there is the Chinaman. Other races are found to deteriorate and die out. They cannot assimilate themselves to the new conditions, cannot organise for purposes of trade, will not work on contract, become agitators and the cause of political trouble. But none of these failings can be laid at the Chinaman's door. He is able to start business without capital. He is peaceable, easily governed, industrious, and punctual. In North Borneo it is shown that he has for ages been the petty trader and middleman of the island, and "every place on the coast has its row of tidy shops, its wonderfully stocked stores and little colony of coolies, but John cannot be persuaded to go inland. It is believed a large find of minerals would tempt him as in the Malay Peninsula, for that would lead to big wages and a quick return for the labour expended. But to work in the jungle on the railway, to settle and become agriculturist and reclaim land bit by bit, he will not consent to at all. The question is one which cannot be solved so easily, as Sir George Goldie thinks. The countries that gentleman is acquainted with present no such difficulties as those for solution in Borneo. And though we should like to see the British North Borneo Company reaping the reward of its labours, we cannot repress a feeling of hope that Government will refuse its assistance—unless it be in taking over the country and directing its systematic exploration and development.

ACROSS SIBERIA IN THE WINTER.

ANOTHER interesting contribution to the literature already available on the subject of the Trans-Siberian Railway has been written by Major E. J. Medley of the 17th Bengal Lancers and takes the form of an article in the Journal of the United Service Institution of India. Major Medley was stationed in the midst of the Himalayas, and it occurred to him that as he was already nearly half-way across the great continent of Asia he might as well make his way to Europe northwards instead of southwards, when next an opportunity for leave occurred. And thus in October of 1900 he set out from Gilgit to catch the train at Barnaul, 2,000 miles away. His journey through the Pamirs was unusually interesting. Seated round the fire inside a large felt-tent, the walls and floor of which were covered with rich Yarkand carpets, sipping tea and nibbling at rolls served up all hot by the ladies of the house, he says he felt that even the best European hotels could not at that particular moment have afforded him greater luxuries or more appreciated comfort. But like all travellers while he thus encountered experiences which were thus pleasant, there were others he recounts, which, if interesting, were decidedly not pleasing. At Tashkurghan he was welcomed by the British Indian news-writer who looks after British interests at that city. He tried to see the Chinese "Amban" or district magistrate also, but quite failed to do so, the fact being that that worthy official was gambling with his soldiers during the whole of the two days that Major Medley was in the city. The Chinese officials in these distant outposts do nothing but gambling, he says, their work being done by the Kirghiz Begs. However, this system seems to suit all parties, for Major Medley never saw or heard of any signs of discontent or oppression amongst the population. Whilst in Kashgar an order was received from Tashkent to the effect that the Czar had given Dr. Sven Hedin permission to have two Cossack orderlies sent to him. No one knew exactly where Sven Hedin was just them, but he had been heard of some six months previously from the neighbourhood of Lob Nor. Within 24 hours of the receipt of the order the two Cossacks started off on a march of about a thousand miles into the heart of China to find Sven Hedin. That they did find him Major Medley satisfied himself later on when he met the great explorer in India. One point that he noticed about the barracks in Turkestan was the comfort and cleanliness of everything. Moreover he was struck with the entire absence of natives near the barracks, and upon enquiry he was informed that such a thing as a native servant was unheard of. The Russian officers, all have soldier servants. Major Medley seems to think that it is too much to hope at present at any rate that such a system will prevail in India or that India will be able to do without its horde of camp followers. About the journey by train he says little. He states that when he was at Stretensk the temperature was at 52 deg. C., or equal to the severest cold experienced by the Duc d'Abruzzi in his Polar Expedition. There are no harsh winds however, and the cold is easily endured. In summer the heat is anything between 80 deg. F and 100 deg. F. He seems to think that the great difference between the lengths of the Amur and Manchurian lines explains the desire of Russia to get a footing in Manchuria.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

MR. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S Message is a very insipid production. After the inevitable display of spread-eagleism, it refers to a few of the points he had prepared us for in his recent speeches. Mr. McKinley in his last Message referred to China, to the Philippines, and to the Isthmian canal project. Mr. Roosevelt in his first Message a year ago recommended that Anarchists should be kept out of the country, and that all civilised Powers should by treaties declare the crimes of the Anarchists to be an offence of the law of nations like piracy and the slave trade. While defending Trusts he thought they should be regulated, and that the State should have power to inspect and examine their working, as in the case of banks. Reciprocity he declared to be the hand-maiden of Protection, and he insisted upon the Monroe doctrine as the cardinal feature of the foreign policy of all nations of the two Americas. The President's views regarding Trusts seem to have undergone some modification. He reaffirms the necessity for legislation but is for the first time fearful that if carried too far, interference in Trusts might result in injury to great and legitimate enterprises. So long, we suppose, as Trusts succeed in flooding European markets in Europe and in Asia there is no occasion to interfere. But directly they affect private enterprise and vested interests of Americans they must be curbed. Even as regards reciprocal trade tariffs Mr. Roosevelt has grown more cautious. When he succeeded Mr. McKinley he proclaimed himself in favour of more liberal and more extensive reciprocity with reciprocity treaties, the entire abolition of all commercial war with other countries and of such tariffs as were not needed for revenue purposes. All this is unchanged except that more prudence is displayed, and he especially beseeches the Congress to exercise scrupulous care lest business be dislocated. There is a new plank in the platform concerning Newfoundland—ostentatious friendliness towards both Canada and Newfoundland seem to be the order of the day. The desirability of securing an efficient Navy to uphold the Monroe doctrine has been affirmed by successive presidents and senators, and the Monroe doctrine will not receive recognition until the States have a Navy which can enforce it. That however will not be in President Roosevelt's time. As we showed the other day the Presidential Message may point the way but neither he nor any one else can ensure that it will be followed. Congress is its own master, and not only can it completely disregard all the President's suggestions, but it may wreck every scheme on which his heart is set. The address from the Throne in the British Parliament is an indication of the lines upon which the Government then in power propose to proceed. The Message of the President is just as likely to indicate the lines the Congress will scrupulously avoid.

THE FRENCH SHIPPING STRIKE.

THE French Government have no sooner effected a settlement in one important industrial dispute than they have been called upon to intervene in another. After the colliers, the dockers and sailors, whose stoppage of work has paralysed the trade of Marseilles. The dispute began last week with the strike of dock workers who appear to have taken this method of indicating their objection to the system of registering them for naval service. They were joined by the crews of French ships lying in the Port, and the strike has assumed such dimensions that nearly fifty steamers, including the mail boats, have been temporarily laid up. The question in dispute is one in which the Government are directly interested, for it has some bearing on the effective strength of the naval personnel. This and the necessity for continuing the mail service has obliged the Cabinet to interfere more actively to restrict the effects of the strike than is usual on the part of Governments. It was expected that torpedoe boat destroyers would carry the mails for Algeria and Corsica, while English liners decided to take the mails and passengers for other ports. The numbers of persons who have gathered at Marseilles awaiting to be conveyed to French Colonial ports, and the difficulty of providing for them, have, however, compelled the Government to order men from the warships to take the places of the seamen who decline to work the mail boats. This action will, of course, be keenly resented by the strikers, but it may be expected to have a considerable effect in hastening the termination of the dispute. A recent message stated that the strikers and ship-owners were equally obstinate in their decision to hold out; but as the Government have taken action to ensure the continuance of the public services it is to be presumed that following the precedent set in the coal strike they will endeavour also to stop the injury to trade by an effort to induce owners and men to adopt a less drastic method of settling their dispute.

THE VICEROY probably leaves Calcutta for Debra Dun on 19th December where he will stay till he goes to Delhi on the 29th December.

SIR BINDON BLOOD has joined the Southern Army as Chief Umpire.

NEWS received from Kabul is to the effect that an early winter has set in throughout Afghanistan. This corresponds with the climatic conditions in the Himalayan region where the snow-line is much lower than usual.

THE appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Bourdillon to act as Lieutenant-Governor in Bengal extends to the 6th instant, the day, it may be noted, on which the Viceroy arrives in Calcutta. Some definite announcement regarding the permanent succession to Sir John Woodburn must, therefore, be made this week.

THE balloting at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce yesterday for a Chairman of the Chamber in place of the Hon'ble Mr. William Greaves who has resigned owing to his inability to return to Bombay within the period prescribed in the Chamber's Rules, resulted in the election of Mr. J. M. Dick of the firm of Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Company. The election of Chairman of the Chamber for the ensuing year also took place yesterday afternoon, and resulted in the appointment of the abovenamed gentleman.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed the Government of India pointing out the need of an alteration of the law to prevent the recurrence of what has recently happened in the case in which the courts recognised priority of a mortgage, which was thus allowed to take effect from the date of execution, and in preference to a trust mortgage which was earliest registered.

MR. K. S. SANGHANI, late an Assistant Engineer in the Bombay Public Works Department, who among other grievances complains of having been wrongfully arrested at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, in August, 1899, when he desired to present a petition to the Viceroy, has addressed another memorial to his Excellency in regard to his case. In this petition he states that his representation addressed to the Secretary of State on the 3rd June last was withheld by the Government of India because he had not previously memorialized the Governor-General in Council. In the present memorial he, therefore, recapitulates the whole story of his grievances which mainly concern his record in the P. W. D. and his ultimate dismissal from the service.

NUMEROUS stories of Lord Kitchener are brought by fellow-passengers, few of whom saw him. All looked out for him at Ismailia; but he did not board. When nearing Suez a small launch ran alongside, and no one knew he was on board till he was seen entering the smoking room. One lady rushed to him exclaiming "How d'you do, Lord Kitchener, I met you at the garden party at——". One of the Staff came along—"I beg your pardon, Sir, will you sign so and so for the post at Suez?" and his Excellency with a bow disappeared. He spent four hours daily with Captain Maxwell in his own cabin reading up Hindustani. On landing here Sir Power Palmer presented the Senior Medical Officer. Lord Kitchener's greeting was not—"Good Morning, glad to meet you," or anything of that kind, but "What's the health of the troops in this Presidency this morning?" To the Officer Commanding the Artillery—"I shall inspect the Forts at 1-30 to-day"; and to the Senior Officer, Royal Engineers, "I shall be along to see you this afternoon."

MR. BARRIE'S NEW STORY.

FAIRYLAND IN KENSINGTON.

"THE Little White Bird" will delight all young souls, of any age, from five or so, the age at which Master David has his first chop with the Captain at the Junior Old Fogies' Club, to your seventies and eighties. Its sources of pleasure are various, for M. Barrie's humour ranges widely, and takes as many shapes as Proteus. The humour and pathos of the Captain's interest in little David are wholly characteristic of Mr. Barrie. Their romantic realism, or realistic romance is in contemporary literature a thing apart. The captain is not Master David's father, though David always calls him so. He is not anybody's father. He is a bachelor of forty-seven. Though a bachelor, he has had his romantic flutter of the heart: twenty-six years' sin' syne, as they say in the melodious tongue of Mr. Barrie's native land. Not a short-lived flutter either; at any rate, the effect thereof is ineffaceable, colouring his personal existence, making him acutely sensitive to revelations of romantic love in other people, more fortunate and happier than himself. A romantic character, in the finest and best sense of the word, is the Captain's, though oft times hidden by an abrupt manner and curt, snappish speech. All which, writes a reviewer, explains the oigin of his interest in young Master David, of whose mother, or until but lately, he knew nothing except by sight. He first saw her some six years ago, as he looked out through the Club window by which David now sits. And that is why, when David and his "father" start for the Club in a cab from the latter's lodgings, the Captain orders cabby to "drive back six years." Cabby was a stupid fellow, the Captain remarks, and "I had to guide him with my umbrella." And, says the bachelor "father," again, as he enters the Junior Old Fogies' Club, "You are to conceive David vanishing into nothingness, and that it is any day six years ago at two in the afternoon. I ring for coffee, cigarette, and cherry brandy, and take my chair by the window, just as the absurd little nursery governess comes tripping into the street."

Day, after day, at the same hour, he watches the pretty nursery-governess drop a letter into the pillar-box. On Thursdays he watches the romantic meeting between her and the hard-up, artist-looking, cleanly, young fellow with his loud, proud, joyous, detastable haw-haw-haw. Then all of a sudden there are no more postings of letters at the red box, no more trysts at the post office hard by. But the nursery-governess's eyes are red. There must have been a quarrel. The artist fellow is miserable; for the Captain detects him loafing about, as if to catch a glimpse of his lost one. By a simple stratagem—dropping a letter, as if by accident, at a moment when he was passing the artist in the street, while the young lady chanced to be close at hand—the Captain brought the two together at the pillar-box. But for that letter, you would not be here, the Captain moralises, as he gazes upon Master David, you would be a bird—a missel thrush—in Kensington Gardens; for babies are birds before they become babies. Then, relapsing into the past, the Captain recalls the pathetic signs of the young couple's battle with poverty. We reluctantly pass over the amusing, touching dodges by which the Captain helps them, giving them no clue to his identity, no name except that which accompanied his first note and parcel. "The man who dropped the letter."

On a certain night, and early morning, a year after his marriage, the artist is walking up and down the street, in a perturbed, anxious state. The Captain sees him. He, too, guessing what the matter was, goes out, and walks up and down the street. They converse. The artist jumps to the conclusion that the stranger is out on the streets for exactly the same reason as his own. At eighteen minutes to four, writes the bachelor, "we heard the first rustle of David's wings." In other words, the doctor, sticking his head out at the door, congratulates the artist, who immediately butted at me, drove me against a wall, hesitated for a second with his head down as if in doubt whether to toss me, and then rushed away. I followed slowly. I shook him by the hand, but by this time he was haw-haw-hawing so abominably that a disgust of him swelled up within me, and with it a passionate desire to jeer once more at Mary A—

"It is little she will care for you now," I said to the fellow; "I know the sort of woman; her intellectuals (which are all she has to distinguish her from the brutes) are so imperfectly developed that she will be a crazy thing about that boy for the next three years. She has no longer occasion for you, my dear sir; you are like a picture painted out."

The bachelor feels lonely in his "sumptuous rooms," loafing about them all the early morning, with his big St. Bernard dog Porthos.

I had nearly finished a cigar when I though I heard a pebble strike the window, and looking out I saw David's father standing beneath. I had told him that I lived in this street, and I suppose my lights had guided him to my window.

"I could not lie down," he called up hoarsely, "until I heard your news. Is it all right?"

For a moment I failed to understand him. Then said sourly: "Yes, all is right."

"Both doing well?" he inquired.

"Both," I answered, and all the time I was trying to shut the window. It was undoubtedly a kindly impulse that had brought him out, but I was nevertheless in a passion with him.

"Boy or girl?" persisted the dodderer with ungentlemanlike curiosity.

"Boy," I said, very furiously.

"Splendid," he called out, and I think he added something else, but by that time I had closed the window with a slam.

Toys, probably from "The Man who dropped the letter," found their way to Marry's house. In process of time a rocking horse appeared, doubtless from the same mysterious donor.

About a week afterwards I had the ill-luck to meet Mary's husband in Kensington, so I asked him what he had called his little girl.

"It is a boy," he replied, with intolerable good-humour; "we call him David."

And then with a singular lack of taste he wanted the name of my boy.

I flicked my glove. "Timothy," said I.

I saw a suppressed smile on his face, and said hotly that Timothy was as good a name as David. "I like it," he assured me, and expressed a hope that they would become friends. I boiled to say that I really could not allow Timothy to mix with boys of the David class, but I refrained, and listened coldly while he told me what David did when you said his toes were pigs going to market or returning from it, I forget which.

The bachelor's dream-child, Timothy, grows, real enough in some ways, too real for convenience. But he is got rid of at last. For when the artist makes kind inquiries about him the bachelor says he is dead. The bachelor kills his dream Timothy in order that his clothes, etc., may be made a gift of to little David, whose mother has been detected by the bachelor in the act of pawning her watch. And as a dream-child can have no clothes, the bachelor has to buy them, which necessity is the cause of some amusing passages in this charming book of fancy and imagination. We must leave our readers to find out for themselves how the Captain enticed David's little nurse, with her child, perambulator, and all into his rooms; how he eloped with the perambulator into the Gardens, and by making faces (raising one eyebrow and lowering the other, a trick he had learnt at school) kept David in good humour; how David, when his distressed mother discovered them, manipulated her eyebrows and howled when the Captain made off; how David became a regular visitor at his "father's"; how he slept there over the night, and how the Captain undressed him and took him into his own bed, and dressed him the wrong way next morning; how "father" showed him magical tricks; how the pair explored the Gardens and peopled the pond and the island in the big lake, the trees, the flowers, the beautiful walks with changeling birds and fairies; how David's "father" told wonderful endless stories in the Gardens; and how he took David to his first pantomime, and how David was inconsolably grieved when the pantomime dog was machined into sausages. Glorious fun it all is—with the note of pathos lurking in the laughter.

THE "Daily Chronicle" states that ex-Canon Campello has returned to the Roman Catholic Church, and that the Pope has imposed upon him two years penance in a monastery. Afterwards he will become a Jesuit.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

ITALY'S CORDIAL ATTITUDE.

STATEMENT BY SIGNOR PRINETTI.

GENERAL MANNING'S OPERATIONS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

Speaking in the Italian Chamber, Signor Prinetti said that Italy assented to the British operations in a portion of the Italian sphere of influence which is not yet under the Italian Flag or protection, provided the operations were conducted in such a manner as not to endanger the colony of Benadir or the Coast Protectorates. Great Britain has accordingly proposed, and Italy has agreed, to the proposal, that a high Italian Naval Officer shall accompany the expedition.

The Italians have maintained and wish to maintain, Signor Prinetti said, the most cordial relations with great Britain, and if the latter asks to pass troops through the Protectorate, the Italian Government will examine the request, considering on the one hand its duty to avoid endangering the Protectorate, and on the other hand its ardent desire to further consolidate its ancient relations of friendship with Great Britain which, in a manner, have been cooled by the good relations, happily restored, between Italy and other countries, though they were really strengthened and completed thereby.

It is unlikely that General Manning will be able to take the field before the middle of January.

Meanwhile Colonel Cobbe's column will continue operations, mainly route marches, to accustom the troops to the surroundings.

THE GERMAN TARIFF BILL.

MORE ROWDYISM IN THE REICHSTAG.

PRESIDENT'S BELL BROKEN.

Herr Kardorff, the mover of the motion to pass the Tariff Bill en bloc, moved the closure on the debate as to its admissibility which was adopted by a majority of one.

The House afterwards decided that the motion was admissible, the Democrats abstaining from voting.

The proceedings were marked by tumultuous scenes and earsplitting exchanges of abuse.

The President broke his bell in his efforts to keep order.

THE EVACUATION OF SHANGHAI.

DATE OF GERMANY'S WITHDRAWAL.

The "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" states that the date on which the Germans will evacuate Shanghai depends on what transports are available.

In any case they will evacuate in the course of January.

NEW RUSSIAN MINISTER TO JAPAN.

Baron de Rosen, Russian Minister to Greece, has been transferred to Japan.

THE ELECTIONS IN GREECE.

The Delyannists claim to command 115 votes out of 234. The King summoned M. Simantiras and afterwards opened communication with Delyannis.

THE STRIKE AT MARSEILLES.

NAVAL MEN TO WORK STEAMERS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

Owing to the accumulation of destitute persons at Marseilles who are awaiting passages to Algeria, Tunis, and Indo-China, the French Government has ordered naval seamen to man the mail steamers.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE BISHOPS.

PRELATES' STIPENDS SUSPENDED.

The French Government has suspended the stipends of six French Bishops for jointly petitioning in favour of the Confraternities.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES.

PERFECT LIBERTY OF ACTION.

Mr. Gerald Balfour, in reply to Mr. Gibson Bowles, said the Brussels Convention reserves to Great Britain undoubted liberty in regard to fiscal relations with her Colonies.

Great Britain declined at the Conference to apply the penal clause to Colonial products.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

The second Dutch Chamber has adopted the Sugar Convention.

The Foreign Minister declared that Great Britain would be obliged to impose countervailing duties on sugar in her Colonies if bounties were imposed.

RAILWAYS IN RHODESIA.

The Chartered Company has decided to expend two millions on railways in Rhodesia.

THE SHERIFF OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 3.

To-day's "Fort St. George Gazette" contains the notification of the re-appointment of Mr. H. K. Beauchamp, editor of the "Madras Mail" as Sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 2.

The transport Hardinge has arrived from Rangoon with the West Riding Regiment.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

OPENING OF U. S. CONGRESS.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

LEGISLATION AGAINST THE TRUSTS.

A STRONG NAVY ESSENTIAL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

The Message from President Roosevelt at the opening of Congress, emphasizes America's great position among nations. It congratulates the Country on its widespread and material wellbeing.

The Message reaffirms the necessity for legislation and even change in the Constitution in order to permit the supervision of the Trusts, but says that care should be exercised to avoid injury to great and legitimate enterprises.

It deprecates fitful changes in the Tariff, and points out that scrupulous care is necessary to prevent any dislocation of business. The Message recommends rather reciprocity of Treaties.

It urges legislation to ensure the maintenance of adequate currency and interchangeability of all kinds of money.

I commends to Congress a Convention with Great Britain for Reciprocal Trade with Newfoundland.

The Message concludes by strongly advocating a thoroughly efficient Navy capable of backing up the Monroe Doctrine.

GERMANY AND VENEZUELA.

REPUBLIC CLIMBS DOWN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 3.

The "Pioneer's" special cablegram, dated London the 2nd instant, states :—

The Venezuelan Government have suddenly become amenable, and the despatch of German cruisers has accordingly been countermanded.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

COLOMBIA FACILITATING NEGOTIATIONS.

The Colombian Government, fearing that the United States may revert to the Nicaragua Canal scheme, has recalled its Minister at Washington, who has been the chief obstructor of the Panama Treaty negotiations.

LORD KITCHENER.

A RUSSIAN APPRECIATION.

The "Novoe Vremya" terms Lord Kitchener the most talented of British Generals, and predicts that his term of command in India will lead to changes on the Frontier, more fortified posts and rapid extension of the railway from Peshawar to the Persian Frontier and the North. Already, it is added, Lord Kitchener has taken steps to establish military agencies at Kabul, Herat, and Muzarisharif.

POONA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. THE WARWICKS.

VICTORY FOR THE WARWICKS.

POONA, DECEMBER 3.

The Poona Hockey Tournament reached its second round to-day when the Poona Gymkhana was opposed by the Warwickshire Regiment. A fast game was witnessed. The Warwicks had by far the best of matters all through. In the first period of the play the Gymkhana scored one goal and the Warwicks two. The latter scored two more goals in the second half, whilst the Gymkhana were not able to add to their early efforts. The Warwicks won by four goals to one.

EXECUTION AT POONA.

Gunpati Tambanath of Satara was hanged at the Yerrowda Jail this morning for murder.

INDIA AND THE CORONATION.

CELEBRATIONS AT BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, DECEMBER 3.

At a meeting of the Coronation Celebrations Committee this morning, it was decided to arrange public rejoicings as follows for January:—The Gifts of money to all school children, to arrange school demonstrations, money doles to the poor of all parishes dinner to Chelsea pensioners, dinners to poor of all castes, fireworks and massed bands in the Cubbon Park, and general illuminations.

ARRANGEMENTS AT KOPARGAON.

KOPARGAON, DECEMBER 3.

A public meeting in continuation of the one on the Dewali holiday was held to-day, Rao Saheb P. B. Fadke, Mamletdar of the taluka, presiding. It was resolved that a committee should be appointed to collect subscriptions to celebrate the Coronation of his Majesty the Emperor, the subscriptions to be used in feeding the poor of all castes and creeds, in giving sweets to the school children, illuminating the public buildings, and in fireworks. The meeting closed with cheers for the King-Emperor.

POONA, DECEMBER 3.

The Poona Cantonment Committee sanctioned Rs. 3,000 at to-day's meeting for the Coronation festivities.

THE SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

ELECTION OF A WARD MEMBER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, DECEMBER 3.

There was a general ward election of a Municipal member to-day, and out of the three candidates, Mr. Tribhovandas Gordhandas Popawallah was elected by a majority, defeating Mr. Chunilal Shaha and Mr. Antia, pleader.

THE news that the Procurator of the holy Synod of Russia is about to resign his office will be received with a sigh of relief all over the civilised world. No doubt in Russia the joy will be keenest, since there the inhabitants will escape from an inquisition which, if perfectly well meant, was none the less tyrannical. But so many jaws have been broken—even in Russia itself—by the attempt to pronounce "Pobedonostseff" (we adopt one out of several ways of spelling it), and so many linotypes have suffered dislocation, that it was becoming a serious question whether the Procurator should not be shortened to "Pobs." We have our own "Bobs" without offence, but "Pobs" somehow sounds disrespectful.

THE DELHI MANŒUVRES.

WITH THE NORTHERN ARMY.

PIPLI, NOVEMBER 29.

Following the official notification that a state of war was to be considered as existing from the morning of the 28th of November, the Cavalry Division of the Northern Army moved from Umballa on the morning of that date, the striking of camp preparatory to despatch of tentage to Delhi having been previously completed.

Brigades moving with military precautions were distributed as under:—2nd Brigade.—West of Railway line; 1st Brigade—East of Trunk Road: 3rd Brigade—Prolonging to the East. The effective strength of the Division was approximately: officers 238; Other Ranks, 4354; Horses, 3759; Transport Animals, 2138; Public and private followers, 3455. After covering 16 miles, the Division bivouacked in the afternoon south of Shahabad astride the Grand Trunk Road, 2nd Brigade at Ratangarh. 1st Brigade at Teora, 3rd Brigade at Umri. the Head Quarters of the Division being with the 2nd Brigade.

The transport of the various units, proceeding via the Trunk Road, presented a unique spectacle. Every conceivable description of vehicle might be seen and many were the species of pack animals which toiled along pack-laden each in turn disappearing as the vinicity of bivouac was reached.

A return stream of traffic was soon to be created as animals returned for water, or vehicles, having unloaded, were brought back to the Supply Depot at Shahabad for the purpose of drawing supplies.

On the morning of the 29th the Division advanced to Pipli and bivouacked in the following order: 2nd Brigade, Ratgal; 3rd Brigade, Pipli, 1st Brigade, Umri; Head Quarters with 3rd Brigade.

Hostile patrols are reported 20 miles south of Karnal but nothing definite is yet to hand. An army order notifies that no spies are to be made use of, all information to be obtained by the legitimate use of actual members of the respective armies—wearing distinguishing patches.

Colonel St. John Gore, A. A. G. Cavalry Division, has been obliged, owing to indisposition, to relinquish his duties and return to Umballa. Major Shea, D.S.O., D.AAG. officiates during his absence.

The 2nd Infantry Division and Head Quarters of the army halting at Shahabad on the 29th, proceed onward to Pipli on the 30th, being followed at an interval of one march by the 1st Brigade and Corps Troops.

Until such time as touch is established with the Southern Army, the movements of both forces are of little interest. The wooded nature of the country coupled with the overhanging screen of dust renders communication difficult and restricts vision—and it is to be hoped that an improvement in this respect may be looked for south of Karnal.

The umpire staff having left Umballa on the 27th of November, continue in advance of the army, prepared for eventualities when contact occurs. Recent alterations in the composition of the Northern Army include the transfer from the Corps Troops of 4 Companies Mounted Infantry to the 1st Division (Infantry) and 4 Company Bikanir Camel Corps to the 2nd Infantry Division.

UMBALLA, NOVEMBER 30.

By 9 a. m. to-day the whole of the Northern Army will have left Umballa en route to Karnal and Delhi. The distribution that evening will be as follows: Umpire Staff, Karnal; Cavalry Division, Bhatana and its vicinity; Army Staff and Second Infantry Division, Pipli; Corps troops and First Infantry Division, Shahabad.

The march out yesterday of General Collins's division was moderately successful. All were in at Shahabad by 4 p. m. The English mails for the different regiments were delivered this afternoon to each unit as it marched in to its camping ground. The difficult task of sorting the overland mails in transit from Bombay for each corps had been very successfully performed by the Railway mail service, and the thanks of all are due to the Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service, and the Postmaster General of the Punjab for their kindly consideration. The station master of Umballa had to overcome great difficulties.

For the last ten days the good sheds and platforms have been sights such as are only to be seen at Delhi.

Lord Kitchener and his staff are expected at Karnal on the 2nd. A guard of 24 stalwart Sikhs from the Guides Infantry has been sent to Samalka for duty.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

THE following is a list of members of the Bombay Light Horse proceeding with the Delhi contingent :—

Lieutenant H. S. Symons, Commanding	Trooper E. G. Duxbury
	Trooper W. M. Haffkins
Sergt Instructor Coy	Trooper E. E. Bryant
Corpl T.L. Roberts	Trooper J. Esplin
Corpl G. Ostermayer	Trooper A. D. Shanks
Trooper H. Ulinger	Trooper F. A. East
Trooper E. S. Hale	Trooper P. Clare
Trooper W. W. Bulkley	Trooper J. F. Pooley
Trooper L. Standfield	Trooper G. Hunter
Trooper D. Sassoon	Trooper H. W. Stovold
Trooper J. H. Gray	Trooper O. S. Mawson
Trooper R. B. Bogue	Trooper H. Tewsley
Trooper H. O. Coates	Trooper E. Elsworth

The details of the Masonic function at Delhi under the banner of Lodge Jumna, 1394, have now been arranged. A meeting of the District Grand Lodge of the Punjab will be held on the 7th January to receive H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught as Grand Master of all English Freemasons and as the District Grand Master of all India. In the evening a banquet will be held in the Dewan-i-Khas, for which tickets can be obtained by accredited Freemasons at Rs. 32. the balance of the proceeds, if any, will be devoted to the usual Masonic charities. As a large number of both Indian, European and American brethren are expected to be present, applications for tickets should be promptly made to the Jumna Lodge, Delhi. Tickets will be issued in order of priority of application. No application can be entertained after the 15th December. It is intended that visitors should bear in mind that no Masonic regalia is available in Delhi.

ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

HIS HIGHNESS KRISHNARAJ WADIAR, Maharajah of Mysore, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon from Poona by a special train and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. His Highness was accompanied by her Highness the Maharani; his mother, the Dowager Maharani; his brother, Prince Uoraj; his two sisters; Mr. Maconochie, Private Secretary; and Colonel Smyth, Durbar Physician. A part of the platform was carpeted, and sofas and chairs were arranged for the reception of the Maharajah. A large number of native gentlemen having business connection with the Mysore State assembled at the station to receive his Highness. Amongst those present were Messrs Hurkisondas Narotamdas, Sheriff of Bombay; Dorab J. Tata, Virchand Deepchand, C. I. E.; Dharamsey Morarji, Narotum Naranji, Anandji Nanji, N. V. Mandlick, Balaji Pandurangji, Sorabjee Cursetjee Dhondy, Cursetjee Merwanjee Baliwalla, B. Ragha Vainga, V. R. Luximonji, and others. The special train steamed into the station punctually to the time, and the young Maharajah on alighting from the State saloon attached to the train, was cordially received by those present. His Highness was profusely decorated with flowers and wreaths, and was presented with bouquets. The Maharajah gracefully acknowledged the compliment, and after shaking hands with those present, drove in company of his brother, Prince Umraj, to Mr. Hurkisondas' bunglow at Malabar Hill. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the arrival of his Highness. The Maharajah will stay in Bombay for a fortnight, when he will leave for the Coronation Durbar at Delhi.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE ATTEMPT ON KING LEOPOLD.

RUBINO'S ANTECEDENTS.

LONDON, November 16th.—A determined attempt was made yesterday upon the life of King Leopold of the Belgians. A notorious Italian anarchist, named Rubino, fired three ball cartridges at the cortege of the King, who was returning from Saint Gudules Cathedral, where he had been attending a service in memory of the late Queen. The window of the third carriage in the procession was shattered, but its occupants, two of his Majesty's aides and two ladies of honour, escaped unhurt.

The King, who usually drives in the third carriage, on this occasion occupied the first, and only learned of what had occurred on reaching the Palace.

Rubino, examined at the police station, admitted that he came from London, where he had been employed by the Italian Government to watch the movements of anarchists, and that he had been dismissed for furnishing anarchists with information.

King Leopold has lately been unpopular, but the attempted assassination has caused a revulsion of feeling among the people. It was with great difficulty that the police rescued the assassin Rubino from the infuriated crowd, which hacked to pieces the vehicle conveying the prisoner to the police station. Rubino declares that the King, the clergy, and all established authorities are his enemies.

It appears that the man was inside the church of St. Gudule, but that he left before the King, as he feared he might wound the soldiers if he attempted to shoot his Majesty in the church.

THE KAISER IN ENGLAND.

VISIT TO LOWTHER.

The Kaiser Wilhelm and King Edward were loudly cheered yesterday on leaving Sandringham for Wolferton. Many thousands of people lined the roads in Norfolk, their Majesties being escorted by the Yeomanry, while the Volunteers lined the station. The Kaiser entrained at Wolferton, and reached Clifton, in Cumberland at 5 in the afternoon. He then drove with Lord Lonsdale to the latter's seat, Lowther Castle.

MR. BRODRICK AT DEWSBURY.

EXPENDITURE ON CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

Mr. Brodrick, the Secretary for War, in a speech at Dewsbury, said that £3,000,000 had been spent on the Boer concentration camps in two years.

Contributions from the Continent of Europe for clothing, comforts, and money had been sufficient to keep the camps supplied for six hours only.

In reply to Lord Rosebery's criticisms on the War Office, Mr. Brodrick declared that the Army was unprecedentedly strong. The cavalry regiments were 6,000 men above their ordinary strength, and the artillery was sufficient for five army corps.

The Secretary for War also announced that 900,000 sheep, cattle and horses had been provided to replenish the Burghers' farms.

THE TROUBLES IN IRELAND.

Mr. J. Buckley, proprietor of the Limerick "Leader" has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour, for having published an article advocating intimidation.

TO INTERVIEW THE QUEEN.

Two insane women were arrested at Sandringham yesterday. They professed to be seeking an interview with Queen Alexandra.

NEW SPANISH MINISTRY.

The new Spanish Ministry has been formed as follows: Premier—Senor Sagasta, Foreign Affairs—Duque de Almodovar del Rio, Interior—Senor Moreset, War—General Weyler.

AFFAIRS IN THE CONGO STATE.

BELGIAN BRUTALITIES.

The British and Germans at Lake Tanganyika are very bitter against the Belgians, whose cruel treatment of the natives in the Congo Free State has made the latter very hostile, and has rendered expeditions into the interior impossible. The natives have decapitated a Belgian official.

IMMIGRANTS STRANDED AT CAPE TOWN.

Seven hundred immigrants are stranded at Cape Town, the local authorites having refused to countersign the permits for the Transvaal.

Sir H. Hutchison, the Governor, has sent a telegram to Lord Milner, asking for special permits.

FRENCH BOULAINE CASE.

Paris November 17.—The Court of Cassation has ordered the Rouen Court to examine whether Counsellor Andrieu is an accomplice of the banker Boulaine.

FRENCH COAL STRIKE.

Saint Etienne, November 17.—An agreement between the employers and the miners is imminent.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

Paris, November 17.—In the course of a conference with M. Etienne, M. Delcasse pointed out to him the advantages of the Convention with Siam.

AMERICA AND FRANCE.

THE ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION.

FRENCH PRESIDENT TO BE INVITED.

London, November 15th.—A movement is in progress in the United States having for its object the inviting of M. Loubet, the French President, to visit the St. Louis Exhibition, which is to be held in 1904, and to tour the United States.

In the event of the invitation being sent and accepted, arrangements will be made for a United States cruiser to convey the distinguished visitor back to Europe.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION.

KRUGER'S MEMOIRS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

London, Nov. 15th—The "Standard" states that Lord Milner, on the 25th instant, will start on a tour of the Orange River Colony, and will meet Mr. Chamberlain at Volksrust.

Several mining houses on the Rand are inquiring to the possibility of introducing Chinese for the mines.

At the instance of Mr. J. Hofmeyer, the leaders of the Africander Bond have met to receive the constitution of that organisation on a non-racial basis and for the promotion of the domestic development of South Africa.

A general meeting of the Bond has been summoned to approve of the revision.

Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, the Cape Premier, at the close of the Parliamentary session yesterday announced that although the cruiser Good Hope, with Mr. Chamberlain, would first touch at Durban she would come on to Cape Town.

Mr. Kruger, in his memoirs, asserts that Mr. Chamberlain was kept fully informed by the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes as to the preparations for the Jameson raid.

FIRE-BALL PHENOMENA.

Sir Norman Lockyer, the well-known scientist, states that the fire-balls witnessed during the recent storms in New South Wales and Victoria were globular lightning, similar to that experienced in the West Indies at the eruptions of the volcanoes Mount Pelee and LaSoufriere.

U. S. AND CANADA.

A BIG LAND PURCHASE.

It was recently cabled that an American syndicate were seeking to purchase a quantity of land in the province of Ontario, Canada. The Government of Ontario have now sold the syndicate 2,000,000 acres at 50 cents per acre, on the condition that if the land be re-sold the maximum price be 3 dollars per acre and the maximum amount granted to each purchaser 160 acres.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding. There were present: Colonel H. P. Dimmock, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. H. G. Gell, Dr. A. G. Viegas, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Hajee Usuf Hajee Ismail, Mr. Vithaldas Damoder, Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, and the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. W. L. Harvey, and the Secretary Mr. M. N. Wadia.

THE NAPEAN SEA ROAD.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner regarding the communication between him and the Divisional Health Officer No. 2 Division, who applied for sanction to the issue of notice calling upon Mr. Rustomjee Muncherjee Hirjee Readymoney to fill in or level up the hollows or water holes on the foreshore at Nepean Sea Road between Petit Hall and the Police Chowky which is claimed by him as his property. The hollows and holes contain fresh water and were breeding places for mosquitoes. He had repeatedly found larvæ, and though I had written to the gentleman so long ago as November last year, calling his attention to the matter, and reminders have since been sent, no reply has been received nor have the pools been filled in. The sanction applied for was granted.

PAVEMENT OF FOOTPATHS.

Consideration was given to the letter of the Commissioner stating:—"I have the honour to state that in response to the invitation of tenders for the work of paving with artificial stone the footpaths along Colaba Causeway and Mint Road, five tenders have been received, and they work out as follows as per accompanying tabulated statement:—1 Mr. Gafurkhan Daudkhan. Rs. 8,575-4-0; 2, Messrs. Marsland Price and Co. Rs. 8,877-10-4; 3. Messrs. Teju Kaya and Co., Rs. 10,178-12-9; 4. Mr. J. E. Salmon, Rs. 10,237-2-6; 5. Mr. H. Stewart, Rs. 8,862-4-0 exclusive of water entrances. As the tender of Mr. Gafurkhan Daudkhan is the lowest, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to its acceptance at rates aggregating Rs. 8,575-4 plus Rs. 909 for contingencies and establishment. The expenditure will be debited to the grant of Rs. 10,000 provided in the Budget for the current year."

Dr. Viegas proposed that the consideration of the matter be postponed, and that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Committee as to the relative advantages of artificial as compared with Indian stone, and, secondly, whether any foot paths had been paved with the artificial stone, and if so with what result.

The proposition was carried.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The Committee then proceeded to resume the consideration of the Budget Estimates, of which the followings expenditure estimated were sanctioned:—Markets and Slaughter-houses at Rs. 150,579; Cemeteries at Rs. 19,172; Mahaluxmi Dhobiwada at Rs. 15,586; Infectious Diseases at Rs. 56,858; Milch Cattle Stables at Rs. 6,728; Tank Conservancy at Rs. 5,910; Rustomjee Jamsetjee Dharamsala at Rs. 377; Vaccination contribution to Government at Rs. 17,702; Municipal Debt at Rs. 26,18,600; Pensions, Gratuities and Compassionate Allowances at Rs. 60,000; Police Charges at Rs. 5,00,000; Education (including Veterinary College, etc., contributions) at Rs. 1,13,736; Hospitals, etc. at Rs. 57,000; Discretional Contingences at Rs. 7,000; Auditors Allowance at Rs. 10,900; Municipal Buildings Fire Insurance Fund at Rs. 5,000; Contribution to the City Improvement Trust at Rs. 5,12,000; Special Extraordinary works at Rs. 65,056; Investment of Interest at Rs. 2,24,000; and balance in hand Rs. 9,44,000.

The Committee then adjourned till Friday at 2-30 p.m.

DEATH OF CANON A. M. FARIA.

WE regret to announce the death which occurred yesterday at the Dabool Church of the Rev. Canon Agostinho Mariano de Santana Faria, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Damaun. Father Faria, who belonged to a well-known Portuguese family, was born on March 20, 1837, at Mapuça, the capital of Bardez, and was 65 years of age at the time of his death. He received his primary education in a village school and prosecuted a course of Latin and philosophy under the well-known professor, Father Rozario D'Mello. On the completion of these studies Father Faria joined the Seminary of Rachol, where he distinguished himself by his great ability and piety. After doing parish work in Goa for some time, where he also taught Latin, Father Faria was appointed Curate of the newly built Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabool, in or about the year 1872. Father Faria's next appointment was the important Vicarship in the Diocese of the Church of Thana, for which post he was selected in September 1878. Here he identified himself earnestly with religious questions which were being acrimoniously discussed in the Portuguese papers, shortly previous to his transfer on 9th October, 1885, as Vicar of the Church of Dabool, the most populous parish in the Diocese. This promotion was a just recognition of the virtues and missionary zeal of Father Faria. For seventeen years he discharged the arduous duties of this appointment, and he constructed the new Church at Dabool at great personal self sacrifice. During the absence of the late Bishop of Damaun he twice governed the Diocese, once as President of the Junta Governativa and latterly as the Governor of the Diocese. Father Faria was appointed Vicar-General on the occasion of the late Bishop's first visit to Europe. The death of the reverend gentleman has caused profound gloom in the Portuguese community. Crowds of mourners visited the corpse yesterday from 2 o'clock. Father Faria's piety and zeal had rendered him dear to all, and the idiolized affection in which he was held was mournfully testified to by the processions of visitors, who repaired to the Dabool Church to pay their last tribute to the remains of the deceased. There will be a "Requiem" High Mass for the repose of his soul at 7 a.m. to-day. The offices of the dead will be performed at 3 p.m., after which the funeral cortege will leave Dabool Church for Daravi Cemetery.

NEW SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

MR. LESLIE CRAWFORD, of the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., Solicitors, Bombay High Court, has been appointed Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year; and will take charge of his duties on the 20th instant from Mr. Hurkissondas Narotumdas, the present Sheriff. Mr. Crawford is, with one exception, the oldest European Solicitor in Bombay; and as solicitor to the Municipality has rendered valuable services to the city, notably in the matter of the proposed purchase of the property of the Bombay Tramway Company. He has been a prominent member of Bombay society, and is highly esteemed for his integrity and straightforwardness as a legal adviser. Mr. Crawford first came to Bombay in 1870, and joined in business with Mr. F. Stanger Leathes, who was then solicitor to the Municipality. On the retirement of Mr. Leathes about the year 1878, the firm assumed the name of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, and subsequently that of Messrs. Crawford and Buckland; and later on that of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Bayley, and Buckland. On the retirement of Mr. Burder and Mr. Buckland, Mr. Brown and Mr. Dunlop joined the firm; and its business is now carried on in the name of Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

Our Ahmedabad correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says:—The mortality returns as shown by the Municipal authorities this week exhibit a decrease, but the average yet is abnormally high.

At a meeting held at Bombay to commemorate the memory of Lord Sandhurst it was resolved that the surplus funds Rs. 2,000 be devoted to giving scholarships at the Ranchhodlal Technical Institute.

Mrs. M. Ashworth has been appointed the New Lady Educational Inspector for the N. D.

The Head Post Master, of the City Post Officer, retires in April. Mr. Mancherjee Manekjee Munshi succeeds him.

All the civil courts here will be closed from the 24th December to the 8th January.

Mr. Turner is appointed Assistant Police Superintendent, Ahmedabad.

The Acting Sessions Judge, Mr. De Souza, has sentenced Padhar Sabal Sang Vahala on a charge of murder.

A meeting of the reception committee of the coming Indian National Congress was held on Saturday last Dewan Bahadur, Ambalal Sakerlal presiding. Several sub-committees were appointed to organize the details of the working. Mr. Hariprasad Bhavanibhoy Desai, B. A., LL. B., has been sent to Baroda, Surat, Broach, etc., to organize a series of lectures to popularize the Congress movement.

It has been finally decided that the sessions of the Congress will take place on the 22nd, 24th, and the 25th instant.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE BRETON LANGUAGE.

FINANCIAL SCANDALS.

MME. HUMBERT'S WARDROBE.

PARIS, NOVEMBER 14.

M. Combes possesses the unhappy faculty of exciting opposition whenever he is moved to issue a decree. His interdict of the Breton language is a case in point. It has roused the greatest protest throughout the length and breadth of Brittany. That expression has been put into concrete form by a meeting held at Brest, of the mayors of numerous communes in the ancient province. At this gathering the terms of a petition were fixed, which it is intended to despach to the Minister of the Interior. By his attempt to suppress this interesting and picturesque language in forbidding the priests to preach in it, M. Combes is not only revealing a great lack of "doigter," as the expressive term is, by rousing the resentment of the countryside and making the language doubly precious to the inhabitants, but he is committing an offence against history and against philology. As a monument of the past, this ancient tongue presents an interest of the most superior kind; its knowledge is almost inseparable from a study of the early beginnings of the French nation. According to M. Emile Ernault, professor of literature at Poitiers, who has published learned treatise on the Breton, it is not merely old Celtic fallen into a "patois," but is a true language capable of as great literary beauties as any other. One may also ask whether M. Combes, in his attempts at suppression, is not doing himself a political disservice. It is not uniformly true that the arrondissements where no French is spoken return only Royalists; on the contrary, the Republic counts some of its staunchest supporters amongst the peasants who know no other tongue but that which has come down to them as a glorious heritage from their fathers. Besides, it is curious to prescribe a language because of the political sympathies of those who speak it. To-day the name of England is being invoked by the friends of Brittany as the example of a great nation which is magnanimous in its treatment of the ancient nations that dwell in its islands and places no hindrance upon instruction in the ancient tongues. In the Channel Islands also, which belonged to the Crown of England before Brittany formed an integral portion of France, there the greatest liberty prevails in the speaking and teaching of French. On the other hand, no word of Breton is taught in the Breton schools. No objection is expressed to that, because even the most conservative of the brave provincials are now beginning to recognize the paramount necessity of speaking the French language; but it is urged that M. Combes is guilty of oppression of an odious kind in cutting off thousands of the inhabitants from spiritual privileges in forbidding the sermon in the patois. It is even doubtful if such a decree is strictly constitutional. It is hardly to be wondered that Brittany is feeling sore, to-day—she who battled for freedom three hundred years, she who reared up Du Guesclin as the champion of France. Does she not deserve better treatment at the hands of France—she who is the nursery of her soldiers and sailors. It is not too much to say that without Brittany the fleet could not exist.

The arrest of three managing directors of banks, accused of conducting their business dishonestly, has caused a certain sensation here. The authorities are to be complimented on the energy they have displayed in endeavouring to put a stop to the operations of a certain class of financiers, which has sprung up during the past few years and succeeded in victimizing a section of the investing public. The swindling company promoter is quite a new creation for Paris. It is one of those importations from the other side of the Channel, which does not quite redound to the country of its origin or, at least, development. The whole system of limited companies is of slow and reluctant growth here. It is somewhat foreign to French commercial instincts to invite public capital to develop or carry on a private business. If it is a good one, a man prefers to keep it to himself or to invite his friends to support him; if it is a bad one, he knows too well the suspicious character of his countrymen to hope for any sort of response. It is noteworthy that the great business establishments are not limited companies as they are in London to a great extent. The "Louvre," the "Bon Marche," "Potin's" "Dufayel"—the largest emporiums of the metropolis—have never made any appeal to public subscription; they are run by private syndicates. The only exception to the rule "La Belle Jardiniere," which is a public concern. The companies that do exist here have generally been founded by English speculators. Though, as I have said, the French investor is suspicious by nature, the odd fact is that once he is "bitten" with an enterprise, there is no limit to his confidence and credulity. Furthermore, it must be said that there is a class of small capitalists, which is not averse to taking a risk with the hope of large profit, and who reasons that though the enterprise may not be exceptional, it will probably exist long enough to give him good return for his money. This, however, is the kind of victim for which one can have little sympathy. It is quite apparent from the latest activity of the Parquet that a serious effort is to be made to rid Paris of the shady financier—a gentleman who has found a certain looseness of the law very favourable to his operations. One may state it as a general rule that businesses in France are more solidly established than elsewhere, precisely because of the absence of the speculating spirit. "I have and I hold" is the motto of the businessman.

The town has been spending a pleasant afternoon in the Hotel des Ventes of the Rue Drouot over the wardrobe of Mme. Humbert, of her sister, Maria D'Aurignac, and her daughter, Eve Humbert. The sale is sure to attract some spirited bidding. Here are enough furs to stock a shop; three hundred bonnets of all degrees of stylishness and age, and forty or so sunshades. Mme. Humbert's dresses are elegance itself, and no doubt played a very important part in that interesting lady's operations on a credulous public. It is evident that she never allowed her femme de chambre to enjoy the little perquisites that usually fall to that worthy in the shape of the discarded clothing of her mistress. Perhaps she saw with prophetic eyes into the future and that presently her articles of attire would possess almost the value of sacred relics. M. Cochefert, the head of the detective police, is determined to sue the "Gaulois" for saying that he was responsible for the flight of the Humberts, and the trial takes place in a fortnight. In the mean time another theory has been put forward which adds to the picturesque and improbable stories that have gone before. Now, the Parquet (or bench of magistrates) and the Surete are known not to be on the most excellent terms. It is suggested that when the five adventurers departed, the Parquet, mistrusting the activity of the regular detective force, employed a private agency. According to the story, this private agency had had business relation with Mme. Humbert in her more prosperous days, and had traced for her certain matters connected with her numerous loans. Hence there was between the lady and the individual detective a certain bond of sympathy. The detectives, consequently, displayed their affectionate interest by warning the family they were watching of the near approach of their professional rivals of the Surete. If the story has real foundation there is certainly irony in a situation which compels the spoliated creditors to pay, out of their own pockets, for the services of these unfaithful servants.

The elegant hotel of the Faubourg St. Honore woke into unaccustomed life on Monday; the British coat-of-arms above the great entrance was flanked by loyal devices in gas, which flared a cheery welcome to the representatives of the colony, whom his Excellency was entertaining in honour of the King. One of the great apartments of the palace shone and flashed in the multitude of its illuminations, and round the giant table, with its central river of glass, whereon floated the red roses of a sunny Nice, sat five-and-seventy British subjects, who dined off silver dishes, and who toasted England's King with the spirit and enthusiasm that belong to expatriated loyalty. My neighbour, who had come to Paris for six weeks and stayed fifteen years, naturally, perhaps, spoke of other dinners at the Embassy. He had memories of the days when there was more entertaining than there is now, for Sir Edmund Monson has been under such a cloud of bereavement, and with the constant ill-health of Lady Monson, that the twelve months fly round with the fewest opportunities to the British residents of renewing acquaintance with the handsome salons and the beautiful garden of this strip of Great Britain in the midst of Republican France. There was one famous dinner, said my friend, in which Lord Dufferin, who had been receiving the attacks of the French press, made one of his witty speeches in which he thanked the Parisian journalists, in his politest tones, for their delicate attentions towards himself. Then my friend had also memories of speeches by M. de Blowitz, amusing and witty also, in which he toasted the absent ladies and bravely hinted his personal qualifications for the task. In an ordinary way, however, the official dinner is like the official dinner the world over—incidentless and impossible to write about in cold blood. There must be the unexpected to make the incident, and not the programme and the hired strains to mark the pauses in the flow of eloquence. But the Embassy, reverberating through its lofty apartments with the hum of English conversation and a modulated murmur of orchestration, has not always had its quiet days. It suffered, with its neighbours of the Faubourg, in the times of the Commune. Shot and shell bounded up against its walls, and the army of Versailles actually wanted to cross its garden—one of the finest that yet remain to Paris—but they were prevailed upon to find another route, and thus save the buildings from direct attack from the Communists. But last night it was only peace and British sentiment that filled every heart, and even the porter—how pleasant not to have to say "concierge"—said "Good-night" with that pride of mien and consciousness of dignity, which, we are sure, must induce the little boys of the Faubourg, as he stands an embodiment of respectability in his frockcoat, to think daily that he is the Ambassador. But British blood will out.

M. Pelletan has broken silence and consented to answer an interpellation addressed him in the Chamber, on Thursday afternoon, by M. Chaumet. The Deputy, like the Minister, is a journalist who directs a newspaper in the Gironde. He is member for one of the circonscriptions of Bordeaux, which is mainly interested in naval contracts, and, therefore, it was, as representing the private shipyards, that he questioned the head of the Marine on the hanging up of the building programme. It was a "grosse question," and might even involve the life of the Ministry, and, therefore, the public galleries were full, and there was that highly-charged feeling in the atmosphere which is symptomatic of Parliamentary great occasions. As if to emphasise the feeling a most dramatic incident was produced. Suddenly the Chamber was startled by a succession of loud reports. It appeared that a sergeant of infantry, waiting for admittance to one of the public tribunes, fired off his revolver into the air, owing, no doubt, to a sudden fit of madness. Happily no one was injured. The military guard turned out promptly and guarded all doors, and the man was arrested. M. Pelletan has the misfortune of inspiring the risibility of his audience from a certain truculence in the manner in which he mounts the tribune. But the Minister takes no notice, and proceeds stolidly forward, his hands behind his back, and his shoulders hunched. He faces the tribune as if it were a quarter-deck; indeed, there is something naval in the structure that supports the President and his bureau, the orator and the official stenographers below. The President, with his clanging bell, might well be the navigating officer on the bridge. When M. Pelletan began to speak, his short phrases were delivered staccato, and his hands punctuated the strong parts as he brought them sharply down on the papers spread before him. As some had anticipated, the Minister of the Marine sheltered himself behind the Budget. There must be economies. The contracts engaged in by his predecessor represented twenty millions of francs (£800,000) more than the credits voted. New ships would be built—when the money was voted. The Budget had to be balanced. That, in substance, was the Minister's reply: it could hardly be very seriously criticised, for the remedy was in the hands of the Chamber. There is still the great question of the weakening of the Mediterranean Squadron. Is that a question of economy, too?

The Chateau d'Eu, one of the most beautiful and ancient Royal residences of France, was burnt down on Tuesday night. The destruction of this grand old historical mansion will be regretted not only in France. Other countries are interested in its historical associations. At Eu the marriage took place of the Comte de Paris' eldest daughter to the present King of Portugal. The visit of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert and their children to King Louis Phillippe brought about improved relations between France and England, and the Queen has left an interesting and, indeed, graphic description of that visit, to which she referred as one of the happiest moments of her life. The Chateau d'Eu, which belongs to the Duke of Orleans, and is surrounded by 20,000 acres of well wooded grounds, is situated about half way between Dieppe and Abbeville, and hardly more than a mile from the seaport of Treport. It was built at the time of our Queen Elizabeth on the site of a fortress dating from a very early period. It is one of the most beautiful examples of the Louis XIIIth style. It was begun by the Duc de Guise and finished by Mademoiselle de Montpensier, who laid out the grounds and lived there with Lauzun. The Chateau, built in red brick and stone, has a splendid frontage of 310 feet. It was entirely restored by King Louis Philippe, whose favourite residence it was. Napoleon the Third confiscated Eu, but it was restored to the Orleans family by the third Republic. The Chateau vied with the finest Royal residences of Europe in the number of its priceless treasures. The last historical incident connected with the Chateau d'Eu was the farewell-taking of the Comte de Paris on June 24, 1886.

A curious story is reported from Evreu, in Normandy. A few days ago a motor-car without a number, in which were four persons, including a woman, was running along the high road from Paris to Cherbourg. When passing near the village of Fontaine la Loubet the car stopped. The men got out and deposited a large parcel on the roadside, close to a farmhouse. The car was then observed to run up and down the road until two farm labourers approached the curious parcel to see what it contained. Then the car put on full speed and went off in the direction of Paris. The astonishment of the farm labourers was immense when they discovered that the parcel contained a cradle in which was a new-born child. They decided to inform the village mayor but one of the men said: "Well I am not well off and I have three children of my own. I will take this one home to the missis and if she likes to keep it one more or less won't matter much." His companion approved his resolution but when the man got the cradle home and was looking for some means by which the child might be recognised he discovered an envelope pinned under the pillow-case. This envelope contained twenty bank-notes of £40 each and a note worded as follows. "Whoever takes care of this child until it attains its majority wil have no cause for regret. Let him or her advertise in the London 'Times,' and if the child is alive and well cared for a further sum of £800 will be handed to the foster-parents after five years. Moreover, a pension will be given to the foster-parents for life if the child attains its majority in a healthy and well-cared for condition. The child will be visited once a year, but no attempt must be made to discover the secret of its birth."

The very latest fishing story comes from Brisbane. A shark was hooked by a party on board a pilot boat and pulled on deck by a spare anchor attached to a chain and passed through its jaw and eye. Next it was split open, and the total proceeds committed to the deep. To show no ill-feeling was intended, its jaws were then removed and the teeth preserved for keepsakes. The binding of the animal was then dropped overboard, and the ship's company assembled expecting to see it sink insensible. On the contrary, it swam about, and little by little it came to itself all accept its teeth, which were in the seamen's pockets, and so were not there. It finally was lost to view, swimming strongly astern. This anecdote is fitted to figure as the first of a series of "Just So" Stories for Amateur Anglers.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE DEWJEE PUNSEY.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order, which was granted.

MR. MAHOMEDALLI MOOSAJEE.

Mr. Davar, on behalf of Messrs. Whiteman and Co., of Rangoon, moved absolute the rule granted on the 19th ult., calling upon the insolvent to show cause why his petition should not be struck off the file.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, said he had been served with the affidavit only on the preceding evening.

His Lordship adjourned the matter for a week.

RE VALLIBHOY HAJEE HASSUMBHOY.

Mr. Raikes, for the insolvent, asked for an interim order. Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for a creditor, opposed the application on the ground that the creditors were all in Surat. His Lordship granted an interim order on the insolvent's undertaking not to leave the jurisdiction of the court.

RE S. J. TELLERY.

Mr. Bayley, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, on behalf of the Council of Regency of the Patiala State, applied for a year's postponement of the hearing of the matter, which was on that day's board for hearing. The learned counsel stated that the insolvent was indebted to the Patiala State to the extent of thirty-five lakhs of rupees, that the schedule was incorrect, and that a number of books had yet to be examined.

The insolvent appeared in person and denied being indebted to the Patiala State to the amount alleged. With regard to the books he stated that they were not under his control.

His Lordship adjourned the hearing for six months, remarking that it was a very heavy insolvency, and time must be given for the inspection of the books of account.

RE MAHOMED GUNNY.

Mr. Jardine appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. Raikes for a creditor. By consent the insolvent's petition was dismissed for want of prosecution. The Official Assignee was asked to hand over the assets in his hands to the opposing creditor after deducting his commission and other charges.

RE EDULJEE FAKIRJEE SHROFF.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, for the insolvent, obtained two months' extension of the interim order.

RE PITAMBUR BHOJRAJ.

On the application of Mr. Kemp, who represented a creditor, the rule for the dismissal of the insolvent's petitions was made absolute.

RE FAZULBHOY DHARAMSI.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, for the insolvent, applied for four months' postponement of the hearing of the matter.

Mr. Raikes, for a creditors, consented, and his Lordship granted the application.

RE JAKERIA HAJI JUSAB.

On the application of Mr. Kothare the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE KANJI ALLARAKHIA.

Mr. Raikes, for the insolvent, applied for the adjournment of the hearing for a fortnight.

Mr. Davar and Mr. Bayley, for the Bombay Flour Mills and other creditors, opposed the application.

His lordship refused the application, and ordered the case to be heard in its turn.

RE LALJI LAVJI.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvent, appeared to show cause why the insolvent's petition should not be dismissed.

Mr. Bayley, for a creditor, opposed the application.

His Lordship adjourned the hearing until further orders.

RE KAPSONDAS VASSANJI.

Mr. Bayley, for the insolvent, moved absolute the rule for the final discharge of the insolvent under Section 60 of the Insolvency Act. The rule was made absolute.

RE BHIMABAI, WOMAN.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, for the insolvent, obtained the usual rule nisi for the discharge of the insolvent.

RE TALAKSY THAKERSY.

Mr. Bhandarkar, for a creditor, applied for a fortnight's adjournment of the hearing of the matter.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, consented and his lordship granted the adjournment asked for.

RE BHUKANDAS LALUBHOY.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvent, applied for a month's adjournment of the hearing on the ground that the insolvent was ill and unable to attend the Court.

Mr. Mankar for a creditor, said his client ought to be allowed to send his own medical adviser to see the insolvent.

This was agreed to and the matter was adjourned

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharge:—Umersey Govindji Thakar; Ramchandra Ganooji; Martand Ramji; and Noorbhoy Kadibhoy and another.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

PAY AND PROSPECTS.

The Police Commission met in Bankipur on Monday and examined a good number of witnesses. Amongst them was Mr. L. Hare, the Commissioner of Patna, who considered that investigating office were most in need of reform. He saw no better plan than the present one for the recruitment of the superior staff, but thought the minimum pay too low and the prizes too few. To remedy the latter he suggested a few more well-paid appoinments.

Mr. C. A. Oldham, District Magistrate of Gya, enumerated some of the chief causes he believed responsible for inefficiency, such as superior officers not being in touch with the better classes of the people, not sufficiently acquainted with their habits and customs, not moving about enough in the interior personally to investigate cases, and being too much hampered by ever increasing routine and clerical duties. He believed that the pay and prospects were not sufficient to attract qualified men. He agreed with Mr. Hare that reform was much needed in the investigation class, but maintained that it was needed in all ranks. He advocated paying the superior staff from Rs. 350 to Rs. 1,500, raising the pay of Deputy Inspectors to Rs 1,750 with a monthly travelling allowance of Rs. 250.

Mr. W. R. Bright, Officiating Opium Agent, Behar, also joined in what has now become a chorus with regard to police inefficiency especially of the ranks below that of Inspector. He considered it was absolutely essential that the prospects of constables should be improved as well as the pay and prospects of the superior staff.

Mr. E. R. Macnaghten, General Secretary, Behar Indigo Planters' Association, thought there had been lately a distinct improvement in the class of officers recruited for the higher grades by the present system, and suggested that the number of Assistant Superintendents should be increased.

The District Magistrate of Patna, Mr. J. G. Cumming, expressed the belief that the lines of reform should lie in better prospects for superiors, a different stamp of men for investigators, and greater discipline. He saw no objection to employing Natives of the stamp of Deputy Magistrates as District Superintendents, provided they were energetic and of strong character.

Several Native gentlemen appeared before the Commission, all testifying to the unsatisfactory manner in which the duties of the Police were performed and suggesting remedies for the consideration of the Commission.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The 5th and 6th competitions of the Club were held on Tuesday morning at Coorla. The conditions were anything but favourable. Sergt.-Major Downing and Clr.-Sergt. Fry were the only two who made consistent good shooting at both distances.

The next shoot will be on Tuesday, 9th instant. Distances 200 and 300 yards.

	Score 700 yards.	Added Points for M. H. Rifle and Carbine.	Total.
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols ..	27	...	27a
Sergt-Major J H Downing Bo Vol Rifles	26	...	26
Clr-Segt P Fry, G I P Ry Vols	24	...	24
Sergt-Instr W H Cooper, Bo Vol Rifles	21	...	21
Lc.-Sergt W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	19	..	19
Sergt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles ..	12	...	12
Qr Mr Sergt J E Kees, Bo Vol Rifles.	12	..	12
Major T M English, Bo Vol Rifles..	9	...	9
Vol A S Alcock, G I P Ry Vols	2	2	4
Vol A C Otto, G I P Ry vols	0	2	2

a Winner of Spoon.

	Score 800 yards	Added Points for M. H. Rifles and Carbine	Total.
Lc.-Sergt W Walmsley, B V Rifles.....	24	...	24a
Sergt Major J H Downing, B V Rifles	23	...	23
Clr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vol	22	...	22
Qr Mr S J E Keese, B V Rifles	19	...	19
Sergt W H Cooper, B V Rifles	19	...	19
Sergt P R Soundy, B V Rifles	17	...	17
Vol A S Alcock, G I P Ry Vols	14	8	17
Major T M English, B V Rifles	14	...	14
Vol A C Otto G I P Ry Vol..........	2	3	5
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vol....	2	...	0

* Winner of spoon.

THE INOCULATION ACCIDENT IN THE PUNJAB.

SUSPENSION OF THE PLAGUE PREVENTIVE SCHEME.

The following official statement has been published:—The Punjab Government has been compelled to suspend temporarily its scheme for extensive inoculation against plague. That scheme was based upon the supply of 10,000 doses of prophylactic per diem, and up to the middle of September, or only a fortnight before the operations actually commenced, it was understood that the Laboratory at Bombay would be able to supply this quantity regularly. It then appeared, however, that it would be impossible for a while to provide the full supply, and as a fact the quantity issued has fallen short by half of even the 10,000 doses a day, which were promised on special enquiries being made by the Punjab Government. As soon as the information was received that a change had been made in the method of preparing the prophylactic and that the Laboratory was unable to supply the full amount mentioned above, still, even with restricted quantity a most satisfactory progress was made. During October no fewer than about 120,000 people were voluntarily inoculated.

CONTAMINATED PROPHYLACTIC.

Unfortunately it presently became apparent that the fluid thus supplied was not entirely free from contamination, and it was found necessary to reject a portion of it as unsafe. A very few cases were reported in which inoculation was shortly followed by death. It was not, indeed, proved in any one of these cases that death was actually due to inoculation, but in the view of the possibility of this having been so, orders were issued on 1st November to suspend operations until a supply of fluid, upon which absolute reliance could be placed, might again be obtained. Before these orders could take effect a deplorable calamity occurred at the village of Mulkowal, where nineteen persons were inoculated on 30th October. On 6th November they were found suffering from tetanus. All have since died. All these persons had been inoculated from the same bottle of fluid, no accident having occurred among a large number of inoculated at the same time and place from other bottles. The Government were entirely satisfied that its instructions to avoid any compulsion in pressing inoculation were scrupulously observed, and that all those who were inoculated at Mulkowal, including the nineteen who died, came forward of their own free will without any direct official pressure, principally on the advice and persuasion of the non-officials of influence in the neighbourhood. In the exceptional circumstances of the case, the Government has determined liberally to compensate the families of all those who died, and enquiries with this object being made, it has been shown that the fluid, recently supplied, could not be absolutely relied on to be harmless, and that there was a certain risk attending its use. It, therefore, became incumbent upon Government to direct immediate and entire cessation of all inoculation until the supply of absolutely safe fluid could again be secured, and this was done at once. Since it has been ascertained that when the supply of prophylactic on a large scale to the Punjab was begun, certain further changes, of which Government was not informed, were made in the method of preparation. These changes were in accordance with the recommendations of the Plague Commission, and their object was to increase the efficacy of the prophylactic, while at the same time reducing the dose.

AN ENQUIRY IN BOMBAY.

Captain Wilkinson, Chief Plague Medical Officer, Punjab, and Captain James, now employed in connection with the Punjab inoculation operations as an Inspecting Officer, both possessing very extensive experience of inoculations in the Punjab, with Mr. Hallifax, the Judicial and General Secretary, Punjab Government, have now, under orders of Government, visited Bombay, and made an enquiry whether contamination observed in certain cases is due to the fact that these changes in themselves require additional precautions, or whether in preparing the fluid on an wholly unprecedented scale the elaborate precautions taken against contamination were not so successfully observed as before. Their conclusion is, that, although the risk of contamination may have been due partly to inexperience of the staff, it was due mainly to variations from the original method of preparing the prophylactic. Years of experience have shown that with due precautions a fluid can be made which is absolutely harmless and affords protection against plague. The Punjab Government scheme was based only on the use of the kind of fluid, which had passed the test of this experience. An adequately trained and reliable staff is now at work in the Laboratory, and arrangements have been made that the only prophylactic prepared by the original method will be supplied to the Punjab. After the application of certain additional tests, both in the Laboratory and independently, in the Punjab, it has been calculated to strengthen the original guarantees of purity. A small stock of original prophylactic, which can be relied on as safe, is still available in the Punjab, and with this, inoculations have, within the last few days, been resumed in certain districts where they are most in demand. Somewhat more than 35,000 doses of exactly similar fluid, strictly tested with the very complete tests now devised, are ready in the Laboratory, and will be despatched to Punjab at once. This amount will be followed up by a constant supply of large daily consignments, beginning with 10,000 doses per diem from the 4th December. It has thus been found feasible to ensure the supply of a perfectly safe prophylactic, with which it will be possible to inoculate those willing to come forward in time to protect the population of the large area which is threatened by the seasonal recurrence of plague.

THE IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

The first witness examined before the Irrigation Commission at Lucknow, on Monday, was Sheikh Anayat-ullah, Talukdar of Bara-Banki, who was of opinion that the zemindars and cultivators did not approve of the proposed Sardah canal. They objected to having to pay for water which they now obtained free of charge from jhils, wells and rivers. No doubt water had to be lifted, but cultivators combined and helped each other and were thus put to little actual expense.

Chowdri Nasrat Ali, zeminder, Hardoi, testified to the value of the assistance received from an expert lent by the Cawnpore Farm to make private borings for wells.

The Honourable Babu Sri Ram did not think there was any necessity for the Sardah Canal which might do much harm by water-logging certain tracts. He admitted that canals had been of great benefit to the Ganges and Jumna Doab, but Oudh had sufficient resources of irrigation without a canal which would take away from many of the labouring classes their means of earning a livelihood. The canal would have saved Oudh from famine in 1896-97, but famine was now a rare occurrence. Increase of wells would afford sufficient protection to stimulate their construction. He would make the rules for takavi advances easier and have more supervision to see that money was properly spent. There had been considerable reduction during the last ten or twenty years in the interest charged by mahajans and he thought the rate charged by Government should now be reduced. The period for repayment should depend on the income derived from the improvement. He thought fifteen years would generally be a suitable time to fix.

Mr. Peppe, the next witness, gave his experience of land management in Gorakhpore and gave some interesting evidence regarding canals which he had constructed on his estates. The length of the channel was about 200 miles, and the canals irrigated forty thousand acres or almost the cultivated area. Water was taken every year for rice and rabi. Although the average rainfall was 63 inches, but for canals not one third of his estates would have been cultivated. Irrigation was all by flow except in the rabi season, when he insisted that cultivators who wished for water should take it by lift, as irrigation by flow was found to turn the rabi crop yellow. The absence of legal power for acquiring rights in land was a serious obstacle to the extension of private canals. The District Officer should have power to acquire and also to assess the amount of compensation, and to settle all disputes connected with the improvements.

Mr. Holdsworth the next witness described the irrigation works which he had constructed on his estate at Dehra and stated that irrigation had been the making of his estate.

Mr. Garlan of the Rae-Bareli District thought that by increasing wells the district would be protected from famine. Sardah Canal was chiefly objected to, because the talukdars feared it would lead to interference with their rights. Takavi advances were not popular, borrowers had to pay to underlings probably as much as 10 per-cent of what they received and something more at each repayment. Less was paid in this way for advances received from the Opium Department than from those received from the District officers. Advances were not taken freely in the district. The tenants sank wells with their own money and would construct many more if the zemindars did not interfere to promote the construction of wells. He would make advances and instead of recovering, would change a permanent interest on the loan, it was the failure of the late rice crop which led to the famine in 1896. A canal would have saved the crop.

THE INNER LIFE OF THE KAISER.

There may be more attractive figures on the other thrones of Europe—for instance, the Emperor of Russia and the King of England—but there is no figure so picturesque as that of the monarch who is at this moment on a more or less private visit to this country. When one begins to try and draw a portrait of the Emperor of Germany it recalls the saying of Lord Rosebery with regard to Mr. Gladstone and his then proposed biography; he is one of the men who suggests a syndicate of biographers, instead of a single writer. To think of the different activities and gifts of the man is almost bewildering and benumbing; sometimes, indeed, there is such a breathless, restlessness and such a multitudinous variety in his acts as to make one think there is justice in the reproach that, with all his great powers, the Emperor is devoid of one, namely, the power of repose—a very useful talent, especially in a monarch, be it said in passing.

Let us sum up into one paragraph some of his gifts and his activities. The summary does not cover everything; but still it is sufficiently near the truth to give something like a true picture. He can talk fluently in six languages, and if he have any one language more at his finger tips than his own, it is ours. Indeed, I have heard it said that English is so much his mother tongue—as well it might be, considering that his mother was not only an English woman, but an English woman of exceptionally strong and almost defiant patriotism—so much, I say, is English his mother tongue that he speaks German, I have been told, with something of an English accent, just as our own King—brought up by a mother who could speak, write, and even think in German as easily as in English, and whose father was a German—speaks English with just a slight suspicion of the gutturalism of the Teuton. In this place it should be added that there is probably no foundation for the story so often told of his early years on the throne: that when once his nose began to bleed during his student days at Bonn, he said with half a laugh, and wholly in earnest, "There goes the last drop of English blood." But if he did say anything of the kind, he has shown in more modern times that the English blood has told; that he is among the warmest friends of this country; and that his friendship was able to stand the strain at one time of a very violent popular tempest of feeling among his own subjects.

FLUENT IN SIX LANGUAGES.

But let us go on with the story of his accomplishments and performances. He can talk fluently, as I have said, in six languages. He has written a play and conducted its rehearsal. He has written a public prayer and conducted a choir. He can cook his own dinner, can play chess, paint pictures, or draw caricatures. He has learned engineering and studied electricity. Though he can use only one arm, he can shoot game for four hours at the rate of two a minute. He has over a hundred titles, and is an admiral in three of the biggest navies. In twenty-five years he has shot 23,000 head of game. He can change his dress a dozen times a day, has a dozen valets, and his wardrobe is worth £100,000.

One fact alone—it is a small but a significant one—will show how quick he is in movement. In London, during one of his visits, he appeared on the same day in the uniform of a Hussar, an Emperor, and an Admiral; on another day he even beat this record, for he changed his uniforms five times. He is so early a riser that sometimes he gets up while darkness is still spread over the land, and rarely is he to be found in bed after seven o'clock. He takes exercise as regularly as though he had nothing else in the world to do, and yet he works more hours than the poorest man in his dominions. The story of his day is, indeed, almost as bewildering in its activities as a chapter from the daily life of the Emperor Napoleon.

He is not one of the men who think the best way to preserve health is to stick as long as possible in bed, and the indulgence of breakfast amid the sheets is one which he never gratifies. He has his cold bath, English fashion; has put on the first uniform of the day, and has had even a little go at the dumb-bells before he sits down to his meal; and then it is to an English breakfast both in its quality and in its quantity. In the circumstances of the meal, wrote one who evidently knew the Emperor well, is found the keynote of the way in which Kaiser Wilhelm combines a tranquil and charming family life with all the conspicuous energy of his public career.

It is the pride of the German Empress, and, indeed, of her husband, that she regards herself in the good old Teutonic fashion as being the first housewife, as well as the first lady in the land. She herself supervises the preparation of breakfast, which, to suit the taste of the Emperor, who abhors complex and insubstantial kick-shaws, is a rather plain and robust meal, consisting of tea, bread-and-butter, cold meat, and eggs.

In other respects, also, the Kaiser is like the Emperor Napoleon; he is not inclined to remain too long over his meals. He is not an ascetic; enjoys a good glass of wine, but he is moderate and self-controlled; has a horror of getting too stout; but it might be better for his health if his table were not conducted in such a spirit of military expeditiousness. This breakfast gives the Kaiser, however, one of the glimpses of tranquility and of the domestic affections of the day; for the children are brought in, respectfully salute their parent, and have a short conversation with him. If there be any want of expansiveness, any sense of stern discipline in the manner of the father to his children, it does not impose on them so far as to make them forget how deeply they are loved; they know—as the rest of the world ought to know—that the Emperor carries their photographs with him wherever he goes. The family life, indeed, of the German Emperor is ideal in its fidelity, its tranquillity, and its affectionateness.

IN HIS STUDY.

From the breakfast table the Emperor goes straight to his study. In spite of the numerous secretaries he has, there is a mass of correspondence to which he must give some personal attention; letters come to him literally by the hundred every day of his life. All kinds of reports have to get a glance; petitions come from the poor and the distressed; indeed, the Emperor could give points even to the Secretary of the Charity Organisation Society as to the Protean forms of the begging letter impostor. But all this vast mass disappears rapidly, for the Emperor is a very quick worker. In former days he would sit down at this period of the day and write off a letter—eloquent, frank, affectionate—either to a relative or to one of the many friends he has in all parts of the world, for the Emperor has a great talent for friendships, and his friends all have a strong affection for him. It is well known that Lord Lonsdale is one of these friends in this country; another friend, whose intimacy with the Emperor is less known, is Colonel Saunderson, the redoubtable leader of the Ulster Conservatives. In recent years this correspondence—which would in after times have been most valuable—has had to be curtailed; and nowadays the Emperor is one of the most voluminous and frequent telegraphists in the world. He and Mr. Pierpont Morgan would probably run each other a close race in this respect.

The Emperor is not a great reader either of newspapers or of books. He has not the time for one thing; for the other, he thinks there is a better way of acquiring knowledge than poring over the innumerable and inky pages of newspapers and over the Gothic and hideous print in which the German newspapers are still foolish enough to persist. But all the same he knows everything worth knowing in the newspapers; and the fact of it is, the German Emperor has invented a system by which he reads all the newspapers at once:

A "Literary Office" is attached to the Prussian Ministry for the Interior, which for the last two years has been under the management of Herr Dr. von Falck, a Baltic German. Dr. Falck's chief occupation is to read the newspapers and make extracts and cuttings from them, which are pasted into a book, the more important or interesting articles being underlined with red or blue pencil to catch the monarch's attention. This book is placed on the Emperor's desk daily. The cuttings contain articles or extracts from articles taken from the whole of the home and foreign press. In this way the Emperor can read a dozen or more newspapers at once.

The Emperor watches the foreign press in Paris, London, and New York more closely than he does the German press. Everyone acquainted with the German Court bears witness that he has a perfect knowledge of the standing and general attitude of foreign newspapers, particularly of those countries that interest him specially, for political or other reasons.

The caricatures published in London, Paris and the United States, the articles written about him and his policy—he sees and reads, at any rate, the essence of them. The criticisms his speeches encounter, the praises bestowed upon them—he knows them all. In this respect he is something like his grandfather, William I., who made a careful collection of the most ridiculous caricatures of himself printed in France from 1866 onward.

MEN, NOT BOOKS.

When the Emperor wants to study a new subject, instead of going to the best book upon it, he sends for the best man. For instance, when he heard of the wonderful discovery made by Professor Roentgen, he wired for him to come to Berlin at once, and, after an interview which extended over several hours, the Emperor had so examined and cross-examined the great physiologist that at the end of the time he knew almost as much about the X rays as their inventor himself. Similarly, whenever the Emperor comes to England, he gets in touch with experts—especially military and naval experts—and in a short time he astounds even the quickest of them by the rapidity with which he has caught up their ideas, and the tenacity with which his memory holds to the smallest details. In other words, the Emperor seeks his information in living men and not in dead print.

After the first work of the morning is over, then comes an interval for exercise and open air. The Emperor either rides or drives. When he drives he is accompanied by the Empress. Then, when he comes back, work is again resumed, and is continued till luncheon time. Lunch is generally served at two o'clock, and again the children are brought in. It is one of the little intervals kept apart for the life of the family. It is a simple but ample meal; guests are not common at it. Then again more work, another outing, and the evening comes—the time of the day when the Emperor to a certain extent lets himself go, and tries to forget his cares and responsibilities in the midst of pleasant social intercourse. At dinner there are guests, as there are also at supper, which is served a few hours later. The Emperor is gregarious—indeed, if he wanted solitude, he would find it very difficult to obtain. But, as a matter of fact, he does not want it as a rule. For in company he shines. The quickness of his mind, the multitude and readiness of his ideas, his lightning-like powers of sudden repartee; his love of imagery—which in his political speeches often give his words and voice the glow of the true orator—all these things make him one of the most fascinating conversationalists of his time. Indeed, it is no wonder that he should thus shine in a small circle, for his mother was one of the finest minds and one of the most versatile, rich, and striking conversationalists of her age.

When all the guests are gone, neither the day nor the energies of the Emperor sometimes are entirely exhausted. He turns on the electric lamps over his own desk, and turns again to some document which has excited his interest in the morning, and often these lights remain alight till the small hours. Even during the time given to sleep the activities of the extraordinary brain do not cease; he often wakes up, and paper and pencil are placed by the Emperor's bedside so that he may record a thought or recall a forgotten fact or a postponed duty.

This glimpse, finally, into the private habits of this interesting and powerful personality. It was given by himself in one of those speeches whose frankness of self-revelation is one of the most curious phenomena of our strange times. "Every morning and evening of my life," he said in this speech to the Diet of Brandenburg. "I begin and end the day with prayer for my empire, my kingdom and Brandenburg, which is so near to my heart." In this London world of ours, which is more concerned with bridge and motor cars, and now and then an elopement, such a man is a strange portent; but it is a very striking and very lofty one, and perchance we might study it with some advantage, and with a desire rather to learn than to mock.—T. P. in "M. A. P."

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

DECEMBER 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, Perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, Perfect. Via Suez perfect.
America—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, perfect.
Africa—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, Interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Zanzibar Mombassa interrupted.
Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code Addresses should not be used.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 30th hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 3rd December 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	1	8	10 p.m.	42	10
Teheran	3	2	3 p.m.	...	23
Suez	3	2	35 p.m.	...	17

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 3rd December, 1902.

—	Maximum Time H.	M.	minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	43	...	5
.. Karachi	...	31	...	2
.. Madras.......	...	31	...	6

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 15th November 1902.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 15th Nov. 1902—				
G I P R system...	2,63,617	5,08,686	2,700	7,75,003
I M R do ...	81,012	76,965	430	1,58,407
Total...	3,44,629	5,85,651	3,130	9,33,410
Actuals for corresponding week ending 16th Nov 1901—				
G I P R system..	1,97,641	3,38,182	2,939	5,38,762
I M R do ...	66,304	71,206	385	1,37,895
Total	2,63,945	4,09,388	3,324	6,76,657
Increase or Decrease... G I P R	+ 65,976	+1,70,504	— 239	+ 2,36,241
I M R...	+ 14,708	+ 5,759	+ 45	+ 20,512

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 8th November, 1902, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,06,000	1,35,000	4,000	2,45,000
Or per mile of Railway	230	293	8	531
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	16,89,567	22,18,621	48,662	39,56,850
Total for 19 weeks..	17,95,567	23,53,621	52,662	42,01,850
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	107,719	1,60,610	1,066	2,69,395
Per mile of Ry. do.	234	348	2	584
Total to corresponding date do.	17,41,174	24,03,810	46,253	41,91,242

Increase for the week.........Rs. 24,395
Do. to date .... „ 10,608

It is likely, apparently, that oil fuel will be permanently adopted in the Navy in the near future. The experiments in the "Surly" have been successful, the great smoke difficulty having been overcome, and the apparatus is to be fitted on board the "Mars" and the "Hannibal" on their return from the Mediterranean manœuvres. The general adoption of oil for naval purposes seriously modifies the naval position from the point of view of comparative strength. We have been strong in the possession of the world's best coal supply, and independent of the foreigner. But oil has not been struck within the British Empire in any large quantities, and this fact must be counted no little disadvantage to us. The advantages of the use of oil are obvious; it allows of greater cleanliness; it is more easily regulated; a greater supply can be carried; and it demands the services of fewer stokers. On the other hand, the chances of explosion are increased, it constitutes a shifting instead of a stable ballast; and it deprives certain vessels of the auxiliary protection of their coal-bunkers, on which reliance was, rightly or wrongly, placed. We cannot pretend to be very enthusiastic about the success of the experiments; but it is one of those cases of "spilt milk," over which there is no use grousing. We must make the best of the advance of knowledge.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The law's delays are not confined to English courts of justice. The ownership of a plot of land near Brooklyn has just been decided by the American courts after a law suit of thirty-five years.

A curious trial is going on in Austria-Hungary, which may end in many persons in the highest society being deprived of their titles and coats of arms. An agent of a heraldic office at Prague, named Alois Muller, had been supplying at enormous prices, manuscript patents supposed to have been granted by Maria Theresa and Joseph II of Austria. These documents have enabled the purchasers to obtain from the Court patents of nobility.

Dr. Martin Weiemann contributes to the "Vossische Zeitung" of Berlin a lengthy essay on The English Drama of To-day. He begins by stating that the influence of English writers upon the intellectual life of the Continent is practically nil. Excepting Rudyard Kipling's Jungle Book, English works are unknown to the bulk of thinking Europe. Germany knows Shakespeare, but little or nothing of modern English dramatists. The reason is not far to seek. At the present moment there is no English drama. The plays that are nowadays put on the English stage are not dramas, but pieces turned out by literary workmen, just as boots and shoes are manufactured for the Australian or Indian markets. However paradoxical it may sound, it is nevertheless true, the English theatre has slain the English drama. The English theatre lost ground not because the great themes are exhausted, but because the English theatre goer, with the narrow-mindedness of the islander, would not tolerate on the stage the treatment of new themes portraying the sex-life of mankind.

When it is proved beyond all doubt that certain dogs cure rheumatism, doctors and patent medicine makers may find business dull. According to the "Aftonbladet," of Copenhagen, a man petitioned the authorities to be exempted from paying dog-licence, as the animal cured rheumatism by lying on his bed during the night. Strange to say, the request for exemption was granted forthwith.

It has been definitely decided by the Russian military authorities to do away with the lance in the Russian army. The Cossacks will also be deprived of their lances, which will be replaced by rifles. The Czar was very loth to sanction the reform, and it was only after a special military commission had reported in its favour that his Majesty signed the necessary documents.

Who says that all romance and amusement were banished out of our country during the latter half of the nineteenth century? Look at the curious customs that await the new mayors of many of our towns and cities. At High Wycombe the mayor has to be weighed by the corporation officials each 9th of November, except when that day falls on a Sunday. The ceremony has been performed for some six hundred years, and is likely to go on. The members of the council meet at the house of the retiring-mayor at a given hour. Thither also repair the beadle of Wycombe and the mace-bearer, in costume—cocked hats, silk stockings, blue coats, and knee-breeches. They form a procession, with the newly-elected mayor at its head, and walk to the Town Hall. Here the head constable of the borough has been waiting patiently, and when the mayor appears at the head of the group, the official places him gently on a weighing machine, ascertains his exact weight, and enters the record of it in a special book.

At Limerick the mayor receives a ton of coal from colliers entering the port on the 9th. The Mayor of Cork has to cast a dart into the harbour as a sign of the corporation's sovereignty over its waters. This custom is owing to a dispute that arose long ago from a warship refusing to acknowledge the power of the Cork authorities.

Each year when the time for the making of wine comes round, the owners of vineyards on the Moselle, in pursuance of a very ancient custom, christen the vintage with the name of some important person who has been specially prominent during the previous year. Thus Garibaldi and Bismarck have both figured as sponsors of certain moselles, as well as the Emperor William. This year the season has been cold and wet, and the wine will be poor, so the vineyard owners of the Moselle, having a pretty wit for Anglophobes, have christened their wine after Mr. Chamberlain.

An amusing incident is related to have taken place at the last inspection of his troop by the Kaiser. His Majesty asked a guardsman what his name was. Andree, was the answer. Do you know my son, said the Kaiser, that you have a famous namesake, Andree, who went to the North Pole. I know nothing about that, was the blunt reply, but our captain said this morning before the inspection that he would rather be at the North Pole.

It is generally thought that the Steel Trust produces all the iron and steel which is turned out from mills and forges in the United States. This is not the case. From 40 to 50 per cent. of the steel and iron production of the United States still comes from companies outside that enormous combine. At the same time its influence is tremendous.

A very curious medical invention has been patented in Paris. It is likely to be of great use. It is a small apparatus which, placed under the arm of a patient suffering from fever, rings a small bell directly the temperature reaches a dangerous height, thus summoning the doctor or nurse.

The Empress Dowager of China has recently appointed several lady interpreters for her Court. Their duties will consist in acting as interpreters between the Dowager Empress and the ladies of the foreign Legations. The new interpreters are to attend certain hours daily in the Palace within call of the Empress Dowager, thus enabling her to receive foreign ladies at any time.

Mr. Harry Walker, in his paper the "New Yorker," writes as follows of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan:—Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has become excessively sensitive to newspaper criticism and talk. He flinches under it like a man scourged with a cat-o'-nine tails. The other day in conversation with a friend he commented with great bitterness on the attitude of the newspapers toward him of late, and said: "I do not understand why I should be held up as I am in the newspapers, and made a subject of offensive notoriety. To read the newspapers these days and see the cartoons they publish about me and the affairs I am supposed to be connected with or responsible for, one might well image that I am the greatest criminal on earth. This sort of attention is objectionable, and the notoriety given me brutal and unjust. What I am doing is not for my own advantage, especially, and I am not in business any longer for the money there is in it. I have already twice as much as I have any use for, and twice as much as I want. The work I have been doing for the past four or five years has been in the nature of a duty to the public and to the business interests of the country. There is no personal reason why I should continue to make a slave of myself. I do not anticipate that I will ever retire from the life of activity to which I have been accustomed, but the treatment accorded me by the Press is a strong temptation for me to do so."

Herr Philip, the hypnotiser at the Court of the Czar, was introduced to the Empress by one of the Grand Duchesses in St. Petersburg. Contrary to the wishes of the Dowager Empress and the Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovitch, he was invited to accompany the Imperial party to Livadia and to use his hypnotic influence to procure an heir to the throne. He has been given the rank of Actual State Councillor and the diploma of Military Physician, together with the uniform appertaining thereto.

The annual income of the Duke of Wellington has been increased by the Belgian Government to the extent of 2s. 11d. Certain lands in Belgium were given to the Duke in 1817, after the battle of Waterloo, when he was made Prince of Waterloo. Part of this the Government has now taken in order to erect a tram shelter, agreeing to pay this sum of 3s., less one penny, to the Dukedom of Wellington annually.

To anyone acquainted with the drinking customs of German students, the following announcement in a Berlin newspaper sounds almost incredible. "At the University of Tubingen an association of students has been constituted on the basis of abstention from alcohol." Curiously enough, almost at the same time Heinrich von Poschinger publishes in the "Neue Freie Presse" a few particulars concerning the Iron Chancellor's student life. The statesman belonged to the Gottingen corps known as the "Hannovers," and in its official books occurs this interesting entry: "Bismarck reprimanded for turning up drunk at the convention!" One wonders what he would have said of the young teetotalers of Tubingen.

A statistician has calculated that a lady who attends a ball beginning at 10 p.m. and lasting till 4 or 5 a.m. takes, on an average, 56,000 steps. She will cover in the course of the evening a distance of over five and twenty miles.

The Austrian archæologist, Professor Sellin, has excavated four ancient ruins near Megiddo in Palestine. The first is a Canaanite castle, and was erected before the Israelites entered the country. The second is an Israelite fortress built in King Salomon's time with walls fifteen feet thick.

The third is a temple to Baal, around which Professor Sellin found the skeletons of children who were evidently sacrificed to that god. And the fourth is an Arabian castle built at the time of the Crusades.

PURELY PERSONAL.

I have written elsewhere, says T.P. in "M.A.P.," that the Tsar of Russia is a more attractive though not so potent a personality as the German Emperor. One reason, doubtless, is that he is so thoroughly and unaffectedly modest; probably, among all his subjects, there are few who are less pretentious in manner and self-estimate. I was reading the other day, in a letter of Mrs. Crawford to "Truth," a very striking proof of this. The great correspondent was describing an interview between the Tsar and some explorers and surveyors, and here is what occurred: Instead of parroting and pretending to be a tyro in geology, meteorology, ethnography, and other subjects with which learned professors busy themselves, he just let them see what really interested him. Did they see any white wolves and bears? Did they get through East Siberia without severe frost bites? Was drunkenness very bad in new Russian settlements? Did they like Japanese tea, or did they prefer Chinese? Were the mutton "boureks" in the Mahomedan part of Asia to their taste? The Tsar thought them so good, and ordered them to be often served at his lunch.

Other monarchs are not perhaps quite so modest. The King of Italy is so learned that sometimes he runs the risk of being considered almost a prig. He reads up every subject before he has an interview with an important "intellectual"; and, the other day, it is recorded that when a political economist came to see him, the King rolled out so much knowledge on the subject that the poor economist went away with the abashed sense that he was the student and the King was the professor; and yet he had been studying political economy all his life. It is quite possible that, at the rate at which the education of Royalties is now going on, they will be, as a class, the most intelligent in Europe. Already they are in many respects the best educated, especially as linguists.

The King of Portugal who will soon be among us comes of a literary stock; his father translated Shakespeare into Portuguese—whether well or ill I cannot say. His wife cannot be called a blue stocking, for she has devoted her mind to the study of the useful rather than the ornamental. She has, as most people know, taken out a full course of medicine, and could earn her living as a hospital nurse or even as a lady doctor if the profession of kings were to have a sudden slump.

The King has apparently taken to more mundane pursuits. He has been to the shooting galleries of Paris, and astounded everybody there by the rapidity and the accuracy of his firing with the revolver. Sixteen times in succession he fired at the cardboard mannikin and sixteen times he hit it in the shoulder—the fatal spot for a shot. Mrs. Crawford says that the skill of the King is so well known that the Queen has stood with an orange on her head after the manner of the son of William Tell, while her husband fired at it.

Talking of linguists, there are few so gifted in this respect among politicians as Mr. Geoffrey Drage, who has just failed to get in for Cleveland. Mr. Drage, indeed, is one of the most widely read and accomplished men of our time, and he certainly has a right to be in the House of Commons; there are few men there who have either his abilities or his knowledge. He can speak six languages—the same number as the Kaiser. He has seen almost every country in Europe. He knows what goes on in most of them as well as if he spent his day in reading the secret memoranda of the Foreign Office. This knowledge he first acquired by long residence in Russia and Germany having studied in the Universities of Moscow and Berlin, and probably this was the reason why he was chosen as the Secretary for the famous Labour Commission. It was a great thing for that Commission to have as its official a man who could take up his traps at a moment's notice, and go on an expedition to any country in Europe, and talk out all the facts of an industry or a problem in their own language with all the experts there.

Mr. Bryce, I believe, is almost as much of a polyglot as Mr. Drage. I heard him one evening, at an international dinner of tramway men, speak with fluency in German and French to the foreign delegates; I dare say he knows a great many more languages as well.

I am unfeignedly sorry to read the valedictory in the "Pilot" newspaper announcing its disappearance. It was an admirably conducted journal; I read it almost every week since its appearance, and always with pleasure. Mr. Lathbury is a most competent journalist; I hope soon to hear that his great talents as a journalist will find worthy employment.

It is, I know, something of a chestnut. It appeared, I believe, for the first time in these columns; but as I have seen it reproduced in a contemporary, and as General Plumer has just got a well merited step to a Major-Generalship there is no reason why I should not tell it again. When the General was engaged in putting down the rebellion in Matabeleland in 1896, the defence of Buluwayo was in the hands of the Buluwayo Field Force, and the commander of that force, who had taken up soldiering for the time being, was, in the days of peace, a butcher. The commandant one night, when going his rounds, came plump up against a sentry who was smoking, and then came this conversation:

"What do you mean by smoking, sir?" asked the Commandant sternly.

"What! me not smoke?" queried the sentry in injured tones.

"No, sir, certainly not. Put out that pipe at once."

"Look here, Brown," said the sentry confidentially, "don't you be a silly ass, or I'll go somewhere else for my meat."

The Automobile Club did me the honour of inviting me to their dinner and asking me to propose the toast of the evening—"Prosperity to the Club." The chairman was Roger Wallace, a marvellous country man of mine who is interested and competent in more things than almost any man in London—who is a great barrister, engaged in all the important mercantile cases; is an electrician who not only knows all about the subject, but has made many valuable inventions and improvements; is chairman of important electrical combinations; is, finally, chairman and the guiding spirit of the Automobile Club. There was a good and distinguished gathering—half-a dozen M.P.'s, half-a-dozen peers, and automobilists of distinction from everywhere. By-the-way, I made the remark that the automobilist, by some subtle association of ideas which I don't quite grasp, is now turning balloonist as well. Mr. Rolls for instance, who has all kinds of records to his name as a motorist, has gone in for ballooning; so has my friend Mr. Fitz Lyon in short, it looks as if the Automobile Club would soon be transformed into an aero club as well. It is truly an astounding age in which we live.

If anybody have any doubt upon that point, let him read the following account which, out of sheer curiosity, I have clipped from the Outlook. The paragraph, I may say, is hidden away in an obscure corner of that journal and in small type but just think of all it means as an indication of the progress of science both in motoring and ballooning—perhaps also in the art of war: The automobile has at last been recognised as being of some possible use in warfare and, what with a passive War Office and an active Captain Mayhew, a Volunteer Corps of motorists has now placed itself at its country's service. Under the auspices of the Automobile Club, the new corps foregathered at the Crystal Palace on. The grimness of war was lost in the number of ladies who had assembled. Less and less was the reality of war, bloody war, brought out by the fact that the motorists present were there for the purpose of racing with a mere balloon. The "Vivienne," however a yellow-bodied balloon, guided by Mr. Bucknall, was theoretically in possession of important military documents. Having no especial place whither she might carry them, she glided up and away towards the east on a low wind. Not as the crow flies, but as the roads entangle, did the motors follow her. Some bent in a northerly way towards the Thames Valley others swung south-east past the staring villagers of Bromley and Beckenham. Considering that the aeronauts must descend before sunfall, the pursuit took the nature of a race against time. By dropping behind the crests of the North Downs the "Vivienne" was enabled for a time somewhat to bewilder the automobilists. Plantations of trees, and, knoll-hemmed roads by no means tended to simplify matters. The members of the Aero Club who peered over the edge of the "Vivienne's" basket must have chuckled at times with a scene of safety. At the end of an hour or so they resolved on a manoeuvre. Dropping ballast overboard, they rose high into the air, where a current was blowing almost due southwards. Thus the more accurate and dogged mottors that had hugged the way among the North Downs were thrown clear and helpless. Others of the cars, however, which had hung on the southern flank of the balloon, began to encourage themselves. On the road between Wrotham and Maidstone the "Vivienne" cut across them at right angles.

DAUGHTERS OF LACEDÆMON AND CORINTH.

IN an article on the "Peasant Costumes of Europe" in "Munsey's Magazine," Mr. W. Freeman Day says:—

In contrast to the maidens of Athens are the daughters of Sparta. From the range of low hills [illegible] out over the beautiful plain which forms the valley of the Eurotas, surrounded on every hand by lofty ramparts of mountains. Here were developed the brave men and women who made Sparta a name for endurance, the mothers who begged their sons not to return from the battle unless victorious. The modern Spartan woman shows something of this inheritance in her face, and would not be unworthy to walk in the ancient Spartan procession to the Menelaion, where the men implored Menelaus to grant them courage and success in war, and the women prayed to Helen to bestow beauty on themselves and their children.

The twentieth-century Spartan wanders in gardens abounding in orange trees—the modern gardens of the Hesperides. In the warm evening air, the men take their ease in a picturesque tavern under a great spreading tree near the city, the children play in the green lanes, the Spartan maidens fill their pitchers at a spring that gurgles from an old wall. In the distance the snow-clad Taygetus, with the sunset sky above it, forms a picture of Arcadia. There is no city in Greece with so beautiful a situation as Sparta. There are no Greek maidens whose eyes reveal so much soul as those of the Spartans.

Ancient Corinth was celebrated for luxury and splendour rather than for learning and art or Spartan courage, and the racial inheritance is very different from that of the Athenian or Spartan Greeks. The woman of Corinth is beautiful, but not with the calm beauty of the Greek; it is the spirituelle type of the Italian or the French. The natural beauty of Megara is not so fairy-like as that of Corinth, where the delicacy of the tints of sky and sea is the principal characteristic, but the colouring of the plain and town of Megara is more decided and less elusive, consequently less beautiful. In Corinth the colours of the evening sunset, azure, lilac and rose, steal upon the senses; but in Megara one thinks less of the beauty of the sunset, more of the Oriental appearance of the town. Megara is built of snow-white houses rising one above the other, each having a low door way opening into a court, shaded here and there by a fig tree. The shining white stone used in the architecture of Megara is the same now as it was in the time of Pausanias. When Plato fled to Megara after the death of Socrates it was in a white house similar to one of these that he was sheltered. The dazzling white walls and the brilliant sunshine make an excellent background for the gay costumes of the women, the bright colours of [illegible], red, green, blue, and yellow, give the Eastern effect to the scene.

THE LEANNESS OF GREAT HUMORISTS.

IT was written, in M. A. P. in the "Library" that while men who laugh much are often fat those who command laughter in others to a supreme degree—the world's greatest humorists—have ever been lean. Seldom has a sentence set forth in these non-contentious pages aroused such controversy. "Punch" had a vivacious set of verses about it so had two other of the big weeklies. I thought of quoting these metrical onslaughts in full—especially as they were capitally done. But space is scanty, even in these days, when I am giving readers a thirty-two page paper every week. The echoes of the Fat v. Lean discussion are still rumbling through the provinces, and now another London weekly, the "Encore," justifies its name by taking up the ball again, to set it rolling once more in the Metropolis. M. A. P. is a very bright little paper (says the "Encore)," and, setting politics on one side, I have a great respect for its genial and clever editor, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; but I must protest against my contemporary laying down a dictum in these words, "Laugh and grow fat, says the adage, but apparently making others hilarious does not conduce to obesity. No great humorist has been corpulent." I remember Mark Lemon, one time editor of "Punch," playing Falstaff without stuffing. Arthur Sketchley, the creator of the inimitable "Mrs. Brown," was so fat that he was perforce obliged to be seated while giving his entertainment. What about Herbert Campbell? Making people laugh has not reduced his adipose tissue much. W. J. Hill, one of the most humorous comedians of his days was a mountain of flesh. Walter Stockwell does not belong to the lean brigade, nor do Burt Shepherd, Gus Hindell, Geo. Bernard, Ugo Biondi and a dozen others I could name. I almost fear to touch upon the ladies, but our own Marie herself suggests in "The Bathing Parade" that in the water she more resembles a porpoise than a mermaid, and I could mention a good few of her sister artistes who could easily beat her by a stone or two. No, no Mr. M. A. P., you let that old adage alone. Your argument won't kill it, I'm sure."

I also "have a great respect for the genial and clever editing of the "Encore," but I must protest against my contemporary laying down a dictum in these words," or words of the same purport: "Mark Lemon, Arthur Sketchley (Mr. Rose) Herbert Campbell, W. J. Hill, Walter Stockwell, Burt Shepherd, Gus, Hindell, George Bernard, Ugo Biondi, and Miss Marie Lloyd were and are great humorists." Humorists, yes; but great? Shade of Laurence Sterne!

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	4	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbhar wada	5	5	23
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	2	13
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	8	8	22
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	8
Water Division	1	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	9
Total	22	21	108
Total plague deaths to date	121,382	100,861	
Same date last year	69	22	118

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 4.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For Judgment.

7.3 00—Framjee and D—Jinabai vs Currimbhai Ebrahim and others—Thakurdas and Co.

To speak to the minutes of the decree.

63.-01—Captain and V—Bai Khbu and another vs Amerchand Madhowjee—M D and J Dikshit and D Little and Co, and Thakurdas and Co.

To speak to the minutes of the decree and for further consideration and amendment.

9,3 01—Payne G S and M—Pallonjee Pestonjee Cooper and others vs Palloojee Shapurjee Mistri—Nanu and H

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

708- 1—Ardeshir H D and Co—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy vs Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir—Nanu and H.—Part heard.

263-.2—Matubhai J and M—Motilal Dayabhai and another vs Ratanji Sorabji Nasservanji T—Unwalla and P.

1.2-02—Bickneli M and M—Sadashiv Antoba vs Lallubhoy Javer—Mansuklal D and J.

271-02—Bhaishanker and K—Jamnadas Kanjee and others vs Pragjee Soorjee and others—Dikshit and D.

88-02—Crawford B and Co—Municipal Corporation vs Hormusjee Ardeshir Wadia—Dikshit and D.

207-02—Framjee and D—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji vs Ebrahim Haji Mahomed—Tyabjee D and Co.

839-01—Mulla and M—Waljee Mathuradas vs Ebjee Oomersey and others—Pestonjee R and K.

680 99—Dikshit and D—Dajee Abajee Khare vs Govind Narayan Bapat and others—H Dayabhai.

814-01—Madhowjee V—Bai Premcore widow vs L W G Rivett-Carnac—Mansuklal J. and H.

303-02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata vs Girdharidas Gunshamdas and others—Pestom R and K—(For postponement).

707-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Merwanjee D M Jejeebhoy vs Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart—Craigie L & Co.

524-03—Captain and V—Mahomed Cassum Curtaz vs Shamsoodin Pathan—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

56.-02—Chitnis M and M—Goolabdas Nanabhoy vs Bapujee Narayan

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

5-02—Wadia and G—Jadawjee Purmanand vs Goswami Shri Purshotam Laljee M—Tyabjee D and Co.

Long Causes.

98-02—Khunderao and S—Jaitna Nursey and others vs Kustoor Tricam and others—K B Mehta—Part heard.

198-01—Captain and V—Rao Bahadur Dr Crishnarao Vishwanath vs Rakhmabai—M D and J.

328-99—Framjee and D—Suleman Hajee Esmail Chhtani vs Bai Mariambai widow and others—Captain and V and G G and S R and S and M and M.

For trial of preliminary issues.

419-.2—Mulla and M—Nanjee Mancjee vs The Municipal Commissioner—Crawford B and Co.

207-02—Thakurdas and Co—The Jafam Mills Ld vs The Commercial Union Assurance Co—Craigie, and Co.

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We have this photograph and letter from Mr. John Hafner, of Wagga Wagga, New South Wales. Read carefully what he says: "I have roughed it a great deal, mining, working in storms, exposed to the heat, and have often had poor food. My blood frequently becomes impure and I have eruptions, boils, and become generally run down. But Ayer's Sarsaparilla takes hold of me every time, makes my blood pure and builds me right up."

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speach both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

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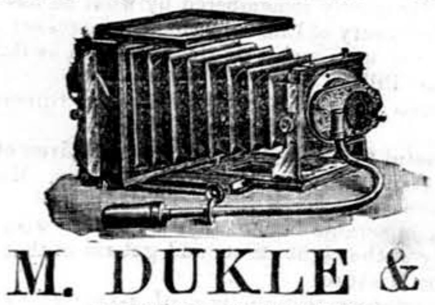

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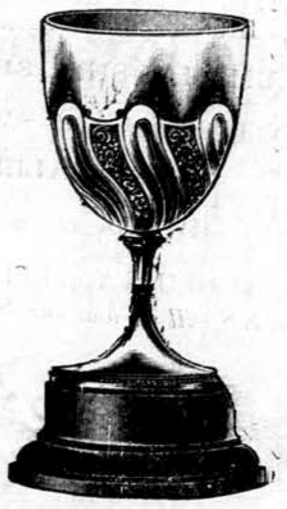
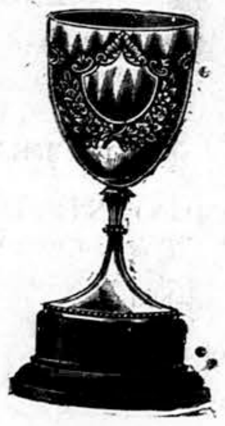
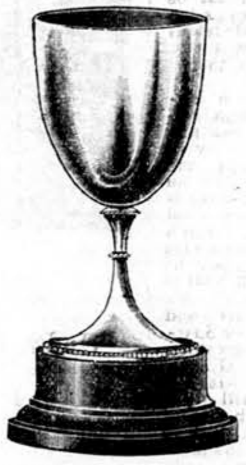


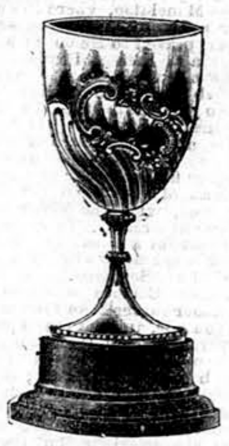
Prize Cup, height with plinth 12 inches, width of bowl 4¾ inches, Rs. 112.



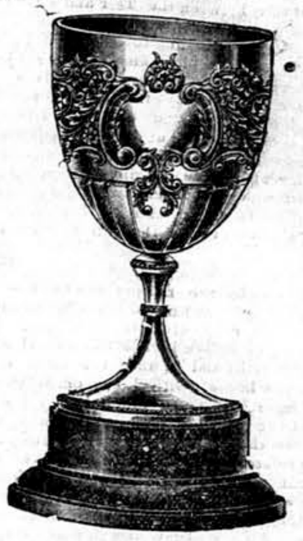
Prize Cup, height with plinth 11¼ inches, Rs. 68.



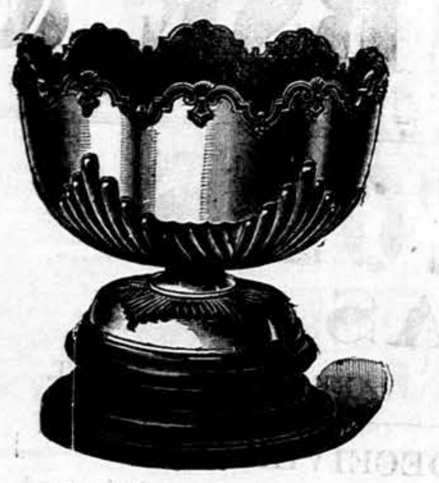
Prize Cup, height with plinth 9½ inches, Rs. 57.



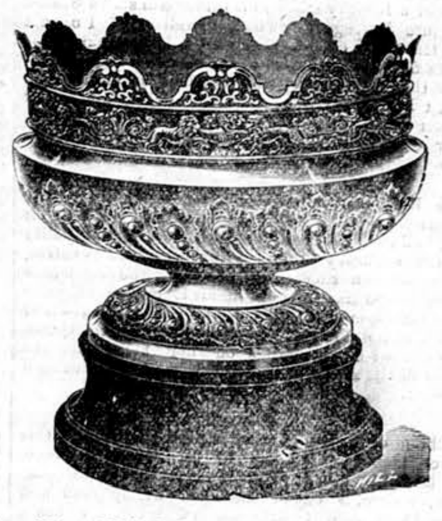
Prize Cup, height with plinth 11¼ inches, Rs. 100.



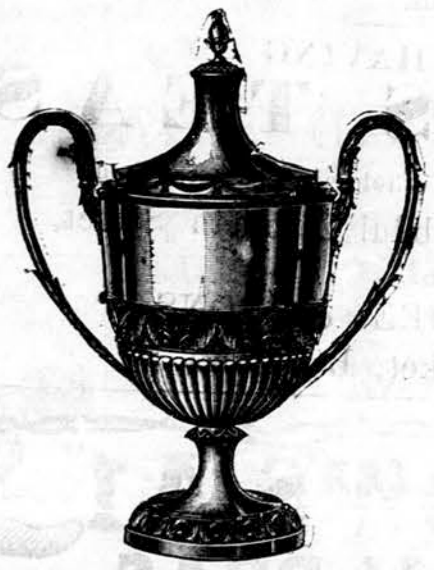
Prize Cup, height with plinth 13½ inche width of bowl 4½ inches, Rs. 133.



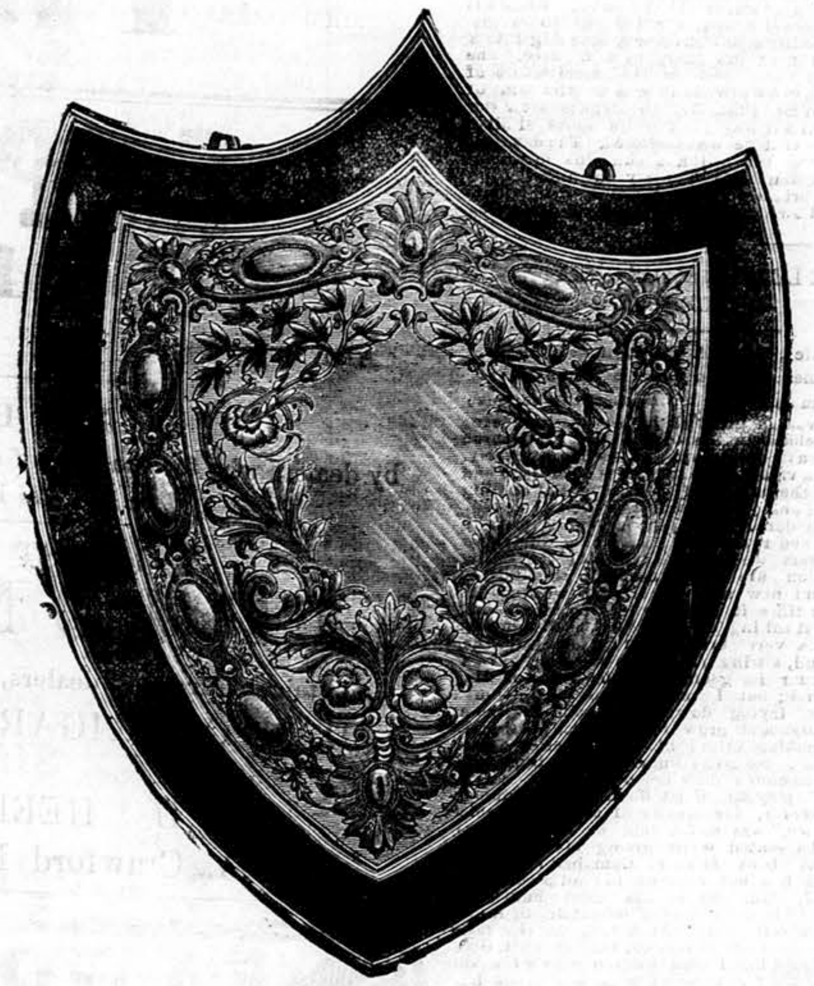
Silver Bowl, with plinth 12¾ inches, width of bowl 10 inches, Rs. 416



Sterling Silver Hall Marked Presentation Bowl, 9 ins. Rs. 450.



Hall Marked Challenge Cup, height 1 inches, Rs. 600.



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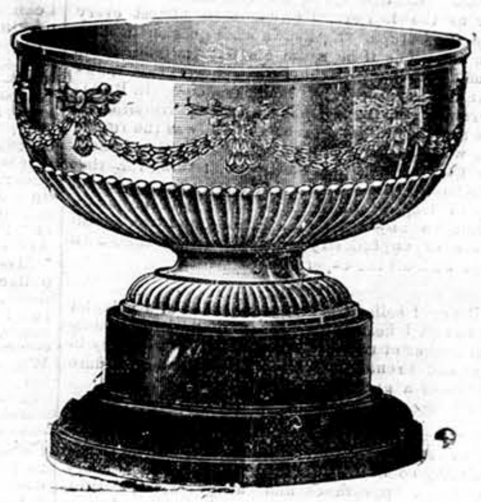

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